

INSURANCE.

Indian Merchants' Chamber really mean business

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE.

Indian merchants can give effect to this by helping Indian Insurance Companies.

VOL XVI NO 38—

BOMBAY TUESDAY FEBRUARY 14 1928



ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.
P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH
and LONDON CALLING at MARSEILLES.
All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date	Steamers	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1928			
19 Feb.	RAZMAK	MALWA	10,980
20 "	RAJPUTANA	"	16,508
3 Mar.	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA	16,302
10 "	KAISAR-I-HIND	"	11,518
17 "	RAZMAK	"	10,902
24 "	CHINAI	"	7,552
31 "	RANPURA	"	16,601
7 Apr.	MOOLTAN	"	20,847
14 "	RANPURA	"	16,650
21 "	RAZMAK	"	10,902
28 "	RAWALPINDI	"	13,919
5 May	RAJPUTANA	"	20,837
12 "	MOREA	"	16,558
19 "	KAISAR-I-HIND	"	10,903
26 "	RAZMAK	NALDERA	11,518
31 "	MACEDONIA	"	16,088
7 June	MALWA	"	11,220
14 "	OHINA	"	10,286
21 "	RAZMAK	"	7,952
28 "	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA	16,572
5 July	RAZMAK	"	10,906
12 "	RANPURA	"	16,601
19 "	MOREA	"	16,553
26 "	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN	20,847
31 "	KAISAR-I-HIND	"	11,518

@ To Marseilles only.
x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
† 1st Saloon only.

EXTRA SAILING OF S.S. CHINA AT THE FOLLOWING REDUCED RATES:
1st Saloon to London A. £30, B. £20, C. £10.
1st Saloon to Marseilles A. £22, B. £12, C. £5.
2nd Saloon to London A. £24, B. £12.
2nd Saloon to Marseilles A. £20, B. £12.
SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.
First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 2nd of June, 1928, and terminating with the "KAISAR-I-HIND" due in Bombay on the 21st September. The fares will be as follows:
To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions ... £126
To Marseilles and back £100
P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSSEILLES-LONDON.
During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £13.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Fort Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers	Tons
1928		
23rd Feb.	MANORA	7,388
14th March	DUMANA	8,437
6th April	MANEIA	8,303
24th May	MANORA	8,441
14th June	MANORA	7,781

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date	Steamers	Tons
1928		
23rd Feb.	DELTA	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan
29th Mar.	NALDERA	Colombo and Australia
26th Apr.	NARKUNDA	Colombo and Australia
3rd May	MOOLTAN	Colombo and Australia
7th June	RAWALPINDI	Aus. India, Colombo, Straits, China, Japan
5th July	RAJPUTANA	Colombo, Straits, China, Japan

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

Date	Steamers	Tons
1928		
15th Feb.	BARPETA	Search via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
18th "	KARAPARA	East & South Africa
17th "	VASNA	Search via Karachi
18th "	CHAKLA	Karachi via Port Blair, Dwaraka & Cutch
20th "	VITA	Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvia
22nd "	TELLORA	Mombasa

* Extra sailing to Mombasa only
There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Buzeh. Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers	Tons	Arrival	Departure
Awa Maru	6928	2 Feb.	11 Feb.
Tamatsu Maru	4646	8 "	18 "
Malacca Maru	5374	15 "	29 "
Ceyo Maru	6550	20 "	4 Mar.
Osaka Maru	3741	25 "	8 "
Tamba Maru	6845	1 March	15 "
Tasmania Maru	4165	7 "	18 "
Moji Maru	3757	18 "	30 "

* Passenger Steamer.
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone Nos. 20270, 23738. Telg. "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer	Arrival	Departure
Taizan Maru	14th Feb.	21st Feb.
Sumatra Maru	14th "	22nd "
Ichigo Maru	20th "	29th "
Tanushima M.	25th "	4th Mar.
Hondoku Maru	24th "	5th "
Shingo Maru	27th "	12th "
Indo Maru	1st March	15th "
Shimoda Maru	13th "	25th "

For Particulars apply to:-
CL. MURASE, Manager.
Phone Nos. 22150 and 23473.
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
Box No. 359.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO. Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

(Established under the guidance of Sheth Virji Lal Ranchhodda.)
NEW YORK FUTURES.

POOL quotations from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion (Dharna) and other information, are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the client tele at the earliest by express telegrams any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-15 A.M., after mid-night ON RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish prompt all important information about local cotton market as per our clients instructions of commission.

We can execute forward transactions and sell ready cotton in Bombay Market. For commission rates, deposit terms, and other particulars, please write to:-
THE MANAGER,
Cot. Tel. Inf. Service.
Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. Add: "COONEALONG."
Tel. Nos. 22044-24241.

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.
Authorized Capital Rs. 1,00,00,000
Issued Capital Rs. 50,00,000
Subscribed Capital Rs. 50,00,000
Paid Up Capital Rs. 31,07,401
Reserve Funds Rs. 23,09,000

LOCAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE.
1. Raja Govind Lal (Chairman).
2. Hon'ble Sir Mamohandas Ramji.
3. Lala Kishen Prasad.

HEAD OFFICE: 47, THE MALL, LAHORE.

BRANCHES:

Abohar, Hyderabad, Montgomery, Allahabad, (Sind), Amritsar, Jullunder, Okana (dist.), Ambala City, Jaranwalla, Peshawar, Cantt. Jammu, Pothohar City, Bombay, Jhelum City, Patiala, Cawnpore, Jhang, Quetta, Calcutta, (Maghiana), Rawalpindi, Delhi, Karachi, Sangla Hill, D. I. Khan, Kasur, Sargodha, Ferozepore, Lahore City, Sialkot City, Gujranwalla, Lyallpur, Simla, Gojra, Ludhiana, Srinagar, Hafizabad, Meerut City, Hoshiarpur, Multan City.

LONDON AGENTS:

THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.

AMERICAN AGENTS:

AMERICAN EXCHANGE TRUST COMPANY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2-1/2 per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIES, BILLS, etc., of institutions are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:-
FANDEIT SHIVA DATTA, Manager.

Sassoon House, Churchgate Street, Bombay.

"Second To None"

MR. RANGANATH RAO, of Ranipet writes:-
"I had occasion to use the world famous ATANK NIGRAH PILLS. I can assure you, the medicine is SECOND TO NONE."

The Atank Nigrah Pills

Cure Brain-fag, Constipation, nervous debility and other mental as well as physical disorders.

Price—Rupee ONE (32 Pills)

For a full list of all our preparations write to:-

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy, JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar)

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:-

Name of Subscriber
Address
Register No.
Date of paper
Time of delivery

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE—Satara City.
PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY
Valuation Year. Surplus disclosed.
First .. 1917 Rs. 11,532
Second .. 1920 Rs. 27,737
Third .. 1923 Rs. 1,16,544

could other Company started within 25 years. Ed show equal results at the same age. Excellent opportunity for reliable earnings. men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:-

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR
Satara City

THE EAST & WEST

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.

Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in Life Insurance.

Several New attractive plans

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions.

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the:-

SECRETARIES, Bombay

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

	Local Edition.	Local.	Mofussil.
		Rs. as.	Rs. as.
1 Year	20 0	25 0	
6 Months	10 0	12 8	
3 Months	5 0	6 4	
1 Month	1 14	2 4	

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION.

Local. Mofussil. Foreign. Yearly Rs. 3/8. Rs. 4. Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT.

436-437, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

Tel. No. 22127.

INSURANCE

THE

UNIVERSAL

FIRE & GENERAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.

(INCORPORATED IN INDIA)

FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

UNIVERSAL BUILDING,

CAWASJI PATEL STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

Managing Agents: M. KANJI & CO.

RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR

UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

HINDUSTHAN

Co-operative Insurance Society, Ltd.

Head Office: CALCUTTA.

(A PURELY INDIAN LIFE OFFICE.)

ASSETS Exceed Rs. 85,00,000

NEW BUSINESS (1925-27)

Over Rs. 72,00,000.

LAST BONUS (1922)

Rs. 75 per thousand for five years.

NEXT BONUS (1927)

is expected to be very substantial.

Liberal Conditions as to Automatic Extension of Assurance, Loan and Surrender

Values, Revival of Lapsed Policies, etc.

Premium Rates (with profit) are significantly low and without Profit Rates

are, perhaps, the lowest.

Insure with "HINDUSTHAN" and have the satisfaction of making provision

for self and family.

Applications for Agencies are invited.

For particulars please write to:-

N. DATTA,

Manager,

Commissariat Building, Hornby Road,

Fort, BOMBAY.

Bombay Branch.

INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

SPLENDID BONUS 2% of the premium-refunded as Bonus.

Funds above Rs. 1 LACS.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Rs. 1 or 8 as. per month

Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the

SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA or to

Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Escond Building

1st Street, Madras, Bombay

INSURE WITH:-

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE Ltd

Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.

No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists.

CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000 COMPARED WITH OTHERS ITS

Great Age, Security, Management, and Absolutely THE LOWEST RATES

INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000.

No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference

on premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars Apply to:-

P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L., Secretary, 185/10, Fort Street, CALCUTTA

AGENCY APPLICATION INVITED.

CLASSIFIED ADVTs.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of
Rupee ONE
for First Twenty Words

AND
ONE ANNA
For each additional word.

Terms—CASH with order.
INSTRUCTIONS:

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED for the D. A. V. High School, Lahore, a BACHELOR OF COMMERCE or a qualified COMMERCIAL TEACHER strong in shorthand typing, correspondence, and if possible in Accountancy and Banking. Pay up to Rs. 100/- according to qualifications. Apply stating age, experience with copies of testimonials to the SECRETARY, D. A. V. College, Managing Committee, Lahore.

WANTED—An experienced hand of about 40 years of age, capable to manage an Estate. Pay Rs. 75/- P. M. Apply to Box No. 2008 Advt. Dept. Bombay Chronicle.

WANTED.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle", Daily and Sunday Editions. Apply for the devised Terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", "Hari" Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

11 lb. FRESH THIN SKIN WALNUTS, choicest dessert apples, pears, hazelnuts Rs. 5-8 each, 11 lb. Fresh thin skin almonds, stoneless sweet apricots, currants, raisins, Sultana figs apple rings Rs. 15 each. Prices Postage included. DAB BROS. Srinagar, Kashmir.

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

MOTHER INDIA. Rs. 5/10. FATHER INDIA. Rs. 4/4. Refined Ephemeris and Almanac 1928. Chetani's Guide to Hand. Re. 1/14. KING AND CO., Book-sellers, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

PHOTOGRAPHY. JANTHED BHU

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,

"Bombay Chronicle,"
Old Custom House Road, Bombay

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET

QUETTA PICTURE PALACE TO LET—Offers invited to lease out the above now known as the OPERA HOUSE of Quetta available from 15th May, 1928. Theatre centrally situated midway cantonment and civil limits. Well furnished suitable both for Cinema and Theatrical performances. For further particulars apply to the owner. KHAN RAHADUR ABDUL SATTAR, QUETTA.

FOR SALE.

SPORTS COATS—Made to measure from Kakomi Drill. Just the Coat for shikar. From Rs. 8/14-14-6 each.

KAKOMI TWILL—Specially manufactured for tropical shirts. A sturdy fabric that defies the Indian Dhoobi. From As. 8/6 per yard—30" wide.

COTTON TWEEDS—Light weight cotton materials, similar in appearance to Woollen Tweeds. Ideal for summer suits. Wear splendidly. From As. 13/6 per yard. 27" wide.

KAKOMI SHIKAR CLOTH—A specially woven sun proof material for sportsmen's coat, etc. Rs. 11/26 per yard. 27" wide.

KAKOMI KHAKI DRILLS—In two standard shades of Khaki. Very strong and serviceable. From As. 11 per yard 26" wide.

KAKOMI SHIRTS—Smartly cut in excellent wearing Kakomi fabrics. Striped Neglige Shirts, with soft double cuffs. From Rs. 4/- each. Polo Collars to match at As. 8 each. White Shirts, with soft or starched cuffs Rs. 2/4 each. Khaki Shirts (tennis style) ideal for Shikar Rs. 2/14 each. Write for samples of the complete range.

KAKOMI TENT SPECIALISTS—Whether it's a Marquee or a Bath Tent, a Tent for the Hills or for the Stable, get in touch with us. We are specialists in Tent Manufacture of every description. Best quality fabrics and fittings only.

SLEEP IN KAKOMI FLANNELETTE—Kakomi Flannelette is soft and fleecy and admirably suited for pyjama wear. Get some suits this winter and sleep in cosy comfort. Samples on request, free. Blue Striped . . . As. 15 per yard. Red Striped . . . As. 11 per yard. Plain White . . . As. 13/6 per yard.

For full particulars and prices of all Kakomi Manufactures write to:—
THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO.,
CAWNPORE.

K. 2

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Rs. 500/- Cash Prizes—Solve our easy X Words and be notified.
1st Prize Rs. 300.
2nd Prize Rs. 150.
Special Prize Rs. 50.
For pamphlets apply to:—The Everyman's X Word Competition. CHICALA, M. & S. M. Rly. R713

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column	Each per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0	
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0	
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0	
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0	

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

AUCTION SALE OF TIMBER. KANARA

Will be held at KODIBAG, near Karwar, 27th February, 1928, and the following days:—

Teak logs 241 tons.
Sissum logs 18 tons.
Matti logs 92 tons.
Teak poles 1625 (number).
For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

E. S. B. TAVENER,
Divisional Forest Officer,
W. D. Kanara.

Via Karwar,
4th March 1928.

29900

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for the information of the public that the Registered Office of the Mysore Agricultural Dairy-Farm Company, Limited, Mysore, is shifted to 8/2, Fort Centre Road, Basavanagudi, Bangalore City, with effect from 10th Feb. 28. All are therefore requested to send their communications to the Managing Director, at the above address.

S. GANGARAJU,
Managing Director.
Dated 10th Feb. 1928.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per s.s. "SUMATRA MARU" and s.s. "KASADO MARU" are hereby informed that the s.s. "Sumatra Maru" arrived at Bombay on the 18th February 1928 from Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo with Cargo of s.s. "Kasado Maru" from an under General Average and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the date of discharge. No survey will be held on cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Ericson and Richards, the Marine Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehouse is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claims are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

TENDERS.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for COAL BURNING CONTRACT at the Water Works and Jamalpur Pumping Stations of this Municipality for the year 1928-29. The tender should reach the undersigned on or before the 1st March, 1928, THURSDAY, at 4 p.m. along with earnest money at the rate of 1 per cent. of their tender.

The necessary specification and further particulars can be had from the Store Keeper on application on payment of Re. 1/-.

S. D. GORE,
Ag. Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Store Office, Dt. 11-2-28.

29936

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY

NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of undermentioned articles for the Ahmedabad Municipality for the year 1928-29 and will be received by the undersigned on the dates mentioned against the respective items at 4 p.m.

	Earnest Money	Opening date.
Petrol B.O.C. or Shell	Rs. 100	27-2-28
Motor Oils and Greases	Rs. 100	27-2-28
Lubricating Oils of different sorts	Rs. 100	25-2-28

Tenders without earnest money will not be considered.

Separate tender forms, specifications and other particulars for the above mentioned articles can be had from the STORE KEEPER on application on payment of Re. 1/-.

S. D. GORE,
Ag. Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Store Office, Dated 11-2-28.

29937

GOVERNMENT OF BIKANER.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for supply of annual requirements of Medical Stores, Medicines, etc. for the year 1928-29 and will be received by the undersigned till March 20th, 1928.

Copies of tenders could be had from the undersigned on payment of tender fee of Rs. 2/- (Rupees two only).

BENI SHIAM WAHIE,
Secretary,
Stores Purchase Committee,
Bikaner Government.

Bikaner, 10th February, 1928.

29938

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 23 of 1905.

LUXMIBAI, widow of Chintaman Balvant Oze Plaintiff.

Versus

SHIRIRAM ANANDRAO OZE and Others Defendants.
PURSUANT to the Consent Decree, made in the above Suit and bearing date the 30th day of November, 1914, and the Consent Judge's order, dated the 12th January, 1928, the following properties and mortgages will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of February, 1928, at the hour of 4-30 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

LOT NO. 1.

ALL that the undivided 2/3rd share or interest of the Vendors (being parties to this suit) in all that piece of land with the dwelling house and Cattle Shed standing thereon, situate at Palaspe Taluka Panvel, District Colaba, admeasuring 155 feet by 80 feet and 33 by 26 1/2 feet respectively and bounded, on the East by a stone wall and Paddy land, on the West by the Road, on the South by the Road leading to Shri Ram Temple and on the North by the Road and the house of Hari Dhondlu Natekar.

LOT NO. 2.

ALL those pieces of cultivated land, situate at Karanjade Taluka Panvel, District Colaba, bearing parts of Survey Numbers, 3; 5; 4; 6; 7; 8; 9; 10; 14; 24; 22; 32; 30; 37; 27; 26; 28; 29; 33; 44; 48; 36; 57; 63; 72; 71; 74; 129; 121; 112; 125; 132; 13; 12 and 64 the area whereof is 46 acres and 14 3/4 gunthas in the aggregate and the aggregate total assessment thereof is about Rs. 345-1-0.

LOT NO. 3.

ALL that the principal sum of Rs. 15,999/- secured by a deed of possession Mortgage, dated the 14th day of August, 1872, and made between Balvantrao Ganesh Oze of the one part and Ramchandra Laxman Bhide of the other part of all those pieces of land (in which the Mortgagor has only a 3/4th share), situate at Vadap, Hedavli, Pathraj, Kurung and Hedavli Taluka Karjat in the Colaba District, particularly described in the list herewith and all interest hereof to become due on the said sum and the full benefit of all powers, right remedies and securities in the said Deed contained and all right title and interest of the Vendors as Mortgagees (parties to this suit) under the said Deed.

BOUNDARIES OF THE PROPERTY.

The boundaries of Manje Vadap or Hidar Tarfe Nid—East—Manje Dhek village, West Bhamans Inam village, South Mortgagor's Kusvli inam lands and Government land, North Government village Manje Kohli.

The boundaries of Manje Hedavli Tarfe Kothal Khalati—East Mawal Sahyadri, West Government village of Manje Savale, South Government village of Manje Mandavle North Manje Kotimbe Budruk.

KHOTI VILLAGES.

1. The boundaries of Manje Adviti:—East Sangavli village, West Tammath village and the river, South Mohili village, and North Tammath village.

2. The boundaries of Manje Patharaj:—East Dhangri village, West Silar village, South Dhotre village and North Olman village.

3. The boundaries of Manje Kurung village:—East Patharaj village, West Baregaon, South Sugve village and North Borgaum.

LOT NO. 4.

ALL the right title and interest of parties to the Bombay High Court, suit No. 23 of 1905 in the decree, dated the 15th July, 1912, in Suit No. 1 of 1908, on the file of the First Class Sub-Ordinate Judge at Thana and filed by Anandrao Madhavrao against Kazi Mahomed Sved and others.

Description of the property referred to in the above decree, dated 15th July, 1912, in Suit No. 1 of 1908, filed in the Court of the First Class Subordinate Judge at Thana:—

The Inam village of Manje Valiv in Bassein Taluka District—Thana together with all water trees, grass, wood stones, treasure trees the boundaries whereof are as follows:—East village of Manje Pelhar and Sativali, West Mouze Gothirva and others; North villages of Mouze Pelhar and Dhani and South Mouze Rayali and Sativali.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Mr. FARDUNJI P. PAVRI, Attorney for the 4th defendant abovesigned at Great Western Building, Bako House Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 24th day of January, 1928.

H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.

29854

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 649 of 1927.

Dr. KAIKUSHRU NUSSEER-WANJI SAHAR and Bai JALJI, his wife, both of Bombay Parsi Inhabitants, residing at Queen's Road, without the Fort of Bombay Plaintiffs.

Vs.

RAJARAM TUKARAM, of Bandra, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Bandra in the Bombay Suburban District South Salsette Defendant.

To, RAJARAM TUKARAM,
The Defendant abovesigned.

PLEASE NOTE that Counsel on behalf of the Plaintiffs abovesigned will move the Court before the Honourable Mr. Justice DAVAR, on MONDAY, the 20th day of February, 1928, at 11-15 a.m. (S. T.), or so soon thereafter as Counsel can conveniently be heard for a Decree Absolute for Sale herein with liberty to Plaintiffs to apply for a personal decree against the Defendant in case there is a deficiency on such sale and with liberty to the Plaintiffs to bid at such sale and set off the purchase money against the amount of the Decree herein.

Copy affidavit of Dr. Kaikushru Nusserwanji Sahar the 1st Plaintiff abovesigned sworn on the 21st day of January, 1928, in support of the said Application is sent herewith.

Dated this 21st day of January, 1928.

Yours truly,
PIROJSHAH BOMONJI CHOKSI,
for Messrs. Shamrao Minochher & Hirajal, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

29940

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India. Petition for Letters of administration of the property and credits of ISMAIL BABOO NANOO, late of Bombay, Suni Mahomedan Inhabitant, a landlord, residing at Tank Street, without the Fort in Bombay. Deceased.

ZAINUBBI, widow of the abovesigned deceased Ismail Baboo Nanoo, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Tank Street, outside the Fort. Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovesigned deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Seventh day of February, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight and in the Eighteenth year of our Reign.

R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.
E. J. DAVAR.

The 7th day of February, 1928.
Messrs. JAMSEDDJI RUSTOMJI AND DEVIDAS,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

29939

THE RUSSIAN EXPERIMENT 1917-1927

(pp. 147 + vii)

BY

Prof. K. T. SHAH.

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29854

AMUSEMENTS.

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Capitol

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LYA MARA

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Bombay Chronicle

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AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IM-MOVEABLE PROPERTY AT MOUNT ROAD, MAZAGON NEAR THE JUNCTION OF VICTORIA ROAD, BYCULLA.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne & Co., Attorneys for the mortgagee and on account and risk of the mortgagor Manibai, widow and administratrix of Lakshmidas Haridas, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on FRIDAY, the 17th instant (S.T.) on the premises all the right, title and interest of the mortgagor:

All that one undivided 1/3 share in the piece of Government leasehold land, situate on the west side of Mount Road, Mazagon, admeasuring about 33,747 square yards and registered by the Collector under Old No. 97, New No. 16331, Old Survey No. 688, New Survey No. 3657 and bounded on the east by the Mount Road on the West partly by the property of Cursetjee Rustomjee Cama and partly by the property in the occupation of Sir Jacob Elias Sassoon, on the north by the property of Haji Gulam Mahomed Ajam and on the south by the property of H. H. the Aga Sultan Mahomed Shah and which premises are a portion of Government leasehold piece of land, admeasuring about 63,229 square yards comprised in the indenture of lease bearing date the 23rd day of December 1900 and made between the Secretary of State for India in Council of the one part and Lakshmidas Haridas and Rustomjee Dhunibhai Sethna of the other part.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne & Co. attorneys for the mortgagee the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

ABSENCE OF RAINS—SCARCITY OF CONTRACTS FUTURES 6 TO 14 POINTS HIGHER.

New York, Feb. 11.
The New York futures market opened at a rise of 6 points and after declining about 3 points, prices ruled firm on absence of rains. Towards the close scattered profit taking depressed prices slightly and the net change was a rise of 6 points in near positions and 14 points for distant deliveries. Spot cotton improved 5 points to 18.50c.

The New Orleans futures market closed steady at a rise of 9 to 6 points, with spot 12 points higher to 17.95c.

N. Y. JULY FLUCTUATIONS.

New York, Feb. 11.
Previous Close 18.10.
10 a.m., 18.16 plus .06 Opening.
10.30 a.m., 18.13 plus .03 Lowest.
11.20 a.m., 18.23 plus .13 Highest.
12 Noon, 18.23 plus .13 Close.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Langley & Co. have received the following cable from Mr. Samuel Hodgkinson:—
"Cause of present movement market largely sold out on recent decline, trade taking more interest and continued absence of rain in drought section is restraining fresh selling at present level of prices."

Hornby Hemelryk & Co.:—"Spinners' takings so far this season are 9,478,000. Cotton apparent scarcity of contracts may result in further advance, but doubt will go very much further for the time being. Better demand on goods. Short account still large."

Reuter:—"Market is firm and fairly active an improved buying influenced by absence of rain in drought sections, and trade buying."

Messrs. Unrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden & Co. cable under date 11th instant as under:—"Buy on dips."

GANN'S CABLE.

Considerably over. Remain Short (immediate future). Cover short and buy for long account 17.60.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales 1927-28 1928-29
Receipts to date 11-2-28 67,850,000 10,325,000
" Yesterday do 20,000 25,500
Exports to date do 46,900,000 7,015,000
Stock at Ports 10-2-28 2,274,000 2,879,000
" Interior Towns do 1,088,000 1,250,000
" Liverpool 10-2-28 534,000 1,321,000
Visible Supply 10-2-28 54,000,000 7,041,000
Quantity in Sight do 11,090,000 13,045,000

AMERICAN COTTON CROP. GINNING REPORT.

The Census Bureau reports that up to the close of business on January 15 a total of 12,502,000 bales of the current season's cotton crop had been ginned. This compares with 16,616,000 bales last year, 15,500,000 bales two years ago and 13,307,000 bales in 1925. The amount ginned since the last report made up to December 12, is shown as 430,000 bales against 1,068,000 bales last year, 668,000 bales in 1926, and 512,000 bales in 1925. The total includes 530,000 round bales and 21,000 bales American-Egyptian.

The following table gives details with comparisons:—

	1928	1927	1926
Alabama	1,169,000	1,454,652	1,848,882
Arizona	81,000	103,565	102,559
Arkansas	941,000	1,405,126	1,476,325
California	80,000	116,984	98,363
Florida	17,000	32,872	40,127
Georgia	104,000	1,433,151	1,186,777
Louisiana	541,000	811,643	892,250
Mississippi	1,325,000	1,732,746	1,794,666
Missouri	105,000	199,497	209,002
New Mexico	64,000	62,557	63,077
N. Carolina	858,000	1,153,078	1,118,071
Oklahoma	979,000	1,508,860	1,628,979
S. Carolina	730,000	953,777	918,382
Tennessee	340,000	418,874	491,801
Texas	4,131,000	5,171,443	3,999,769
Virginia	28,000	45,064	51,314
Other States	6,000	12,196	19,549
Total	12,502,000	16,616,075	15,499,893

SIZE OF EGYPTIAN COTTON CROP.

Messrs. Costis Z. Joakimoglu and Co. of Alexandria, in their market report dated January 13, say:—"For our part we hardly expect a cotton crop below 6,250,000 but assuming that the Government estimate is correct, there are no signs that supplies are not sufficient to meet requirements. Therefore, as long as the foreign demand does not expand, and American continues to fluctuate around 17 dollars it does not seem that the situation warrants a bullish view of the market. It is good to bear in mind, however, that supplies are not sufficient to meet world are better off than those using American. Therefore it is not impossible that the foreign demand for Egyptian may increase at any time, and for these reasons, considering the price is generally considered reasonable prices now ruling, the bear side does not look safer than the bull side."

LIVERPOOL.

SCATTERED PROFIT TAKING—GOOD SPOT DEMAND—SALES 6000 BALES FUTURES 11 TO 7 POINTS HIGHER.

Liverpool, Feb. 11.
The Liverpool futures market opened steady but ruled quiet on profit taking. There was good spot demand and sales amounted 6,000 Bales. Futures closed at a rise of 11 to 7 points and spot cotton prices closed 18 points higher.
Empire futures closed steady at a rise of 10 to 12 points. Egyptians ruled very steady and closed 20 to 18 points higher.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Langley & Co. have received the following cable from Mr. Samuel Hodgkinson:—

"Cause of present movement market largely sold out on recent decline, trade taking more interest and continued absence of rain in drought section is restraining fresh selling at present level of prices."

Hornby Hemelryk & Co.:—"Spinners' takings so far this season are 9,478,000. Cotton apparent scarcity of contracts may result in further advance, but doubt will go very much further for the time being. Better demand on goods. Short account still large."

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

Liverpool, Feb. 11.
The weekly Cotton Statistics as compiled by the Statistical Department of the Liverpool Cotton Exchange are as follows:—

	Week Ending 11/2/28	Bales
Total in Sight	11,409,000	
Egyptian Cotton Visible Supply	516,000	
East Indian Cotton Visible Supply	191,000	
American Cotton Visible Supply	5,400,000	
Other Cotton Visible Supply	245,000	
Total Sales	35,520	
East Indian Cotton Sales	510	
East Indian Cotton Stock	20,000	
East Indian Cotton Forwarded	4,400	
East Indian Cotton Actual Export	109	
East Indian Cotton Imports	8,000	
East Indian Cotton Speculation	161,000	
American Cotton Afloat	36,000	
East Indian Cotton Afloat	245,000	
Takings of Word's Spinners	264,000	

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

BREUL AND CO'S REPORT.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

	Since 1st September.	This Year.	Last Year.
in-full-pressed Bales	11-2-28	1,373	1,953,921
Khandesh	2,088	1,75,700	1,81,047
Central India	1,423	1,98,95	1,44,080
Bast and Nagar	181	78,433	48,496
Hyderabad-Gaon	2,465	4,02,336	3,96,416
Central Provinces	859	1,71,605	1,46,807
Total Gomras	8,119	12,17,206	11,89,533
Dholera	830	31,064	51,794
N.W. Provinces	2	60,423	50,756
Rajputana	288	25,691	23,582
Sind-Punjab	617	1,07,543	75,518
Broach		2,615	248
Coimbat and Dharwar		3,875	20,129
Western-North		8,808	9,255
Cocanada		305	
Tinnevely and Cam.		7,448	4,628
Persian		3,295	8,871
American		22,093	79,731
Egyptian and African		10,293	22,242
Cemilla, Burma and other sorts		61	50
Total		10,166	15,25,025

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

	1st Sept. to 9th Feb.	This Year.	Last Year.
in-full-pressed Bales	11-2-28	979	2,78,927
Europe and China	1,000	4,16,749	5,76,529
Coast Port		12,509	5,609
Up-country by Rail		41,933	40,099
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		31,625	76,115
Total		2,873	7,70,303

BOMBAY.

CONSIDERABLE LIQUIDATION—REPORTS OF RAIN IN TEXAS—UNFAVOURABLE LIVERPOOL OPENING—CLOSED QUIET BUT STEADY.

Bombay, Feb. 13.
Following a further rise of 13 points in New York futures the local market opened at Rs. 360/8 for Broach A.M. delivery on ruled easy on general selling and long liquidation influenced by private cables of rains in Texas. Later on easier Liverpool advices depressed prices further and the quotations at 4.30 p.m. were as under:—

F. G. M. G. Broach A.M.	354/8
F. G. M. G. Broach J.A.	357
F. G. M. G. Bengal Mar.	295
F. G. M. G. Bengal May	298
Fine M. G. Oomra Mar.	323
Fine M. G. Oomra May	324

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, Feb. 13.
Later reports from Liverpool being steady the local market opened for Broach A.M. at Rs. 354/12 and improved to Rs. 356 on Japanese buying. Jobbers also supported the market but quotations at 6.30 p.m. were quiet as under:—

F. G. M. G. Broach A.M.	356 4 0
F. G. M. G. Broach J.A.	359 0 0
F. G. M. G. Bengal March	295 8 0
F. G. M. G. Bengal May	298 8 0
Fine M. G. Oomra March	324 8 0
Fine M. G. Oomra May	325 8 0

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

February	209.10 + 3.10
May	216.40 + 3.50
August	221.10 + 8.00

BROACH A.M. FLUCTUATIONS.

Rs. 360, 60/8, 57, 57/12, 54/4, 54/12, 56, 355/8, 356/4.
--

DAILY ROOM RATE.

	Bombay, Feb. 13.	294
Bengal	March	297
Bengal	May	355
Broach	April/May	357
Broach	July/August	323
Oomra	March	324
Oomra	May	

SPOT RATES.

Bengal	316	310	303	296	288
S. P.	314	308	301	294	285
Rajputana	316	310	303	296	288
Punjab-Amra	310	303	296	288	
Oomra No. 3	340	333	326	316	
C. P. No. 1	370	363	356	346	
C. P. No. 2	355	348	341	331	
Khandesh	328	318	308	298	
Muthia	313	305	298		

READY COTTON SALES.

	Bombay, Feb. 13.	
100	Forbes & Co.	Barwaha 320
100	Do.	Aurangabad 306
100	Patel Cotton & Co.	Muthia 285
300	E. Spinner & Co.	Verabhat 282/283
200	G. G. Kesha	Sanavad 313
100	Do.	Khamgaon 319
200	Do.	Amraoti 318/320
100	Volkart Bros.,	Shegaon (inferior) 260
100	Do.	Barar 323
100	Bombay Cotton	Nandura 339
200	Toyomankwa	Malkapur 310

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, Feb. 13.
	delivery contract
	Ready.
	Red leafy March
Bengal Superfine	310
Bengal Fine	305
Bengal F.G.	295
Sind-Punjab Fine	305
Sind-Punjab F.G.	285
Wardha-Hingti Fine	355/57
Nagpur Fine	355/57 +
Yeotmal Fine	345/47
Arvi Fine	345 + 15
Amraoti Fine	335
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	330/32 + 1/2
Mulkaapur Fine	325/27
Khandesh Fine	315/17 —10
Muthia Fine	—
Muthia F.G.	—27/8

BULLION MARKET.

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Limited.)

GOLD.

	Bombay, Feb. 13	
Ready	21	7 0
Palgana	21	7 6
Chaitra	21	8 6
Narandas Motilal Native gold		
bars touch 96.97, 98, 99	21	7 0
For National City	21	8 6

SILVER.

London-Ready	26-1 4		
Forward	26-3 16		
London-Singapore			
Opening	2 7-3 16		
Closing	2 7-5 16		
New York Cent	57-1 4		
Silver Ready	59 12 0		
Cp.	Hi.	Lo.	Cl.
Maha	59-10	59-12	59-10
Palgana	59-11	59-13	59-11
Chaitra	59-12	59-11	59-12

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS. Bombay, Feb. 13.

B C RATE:—
T T 15 7/8
D D 15 29/32
LONDON:—
Bank's selling T T 15 15/16 Ready.
Bank's selling D D 15 31/32.
Bank's selling T T 15 29/32 March.
Bank's selling T T 15 7/8 April.
Bank's buying T T 16
Bank's buying D D 16 1/32.
Bank's buying T T 15 1/4 Feb.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 16 7/32 March.

NEW YORK:—
Bank's selling T T 275-1/4
Bank's buying T T 273-1/2
Bank's buying D D 272-1/2
Bank's buying 3 Mos 268-1/2

PARIS:—
Bank's selling D D 915.
Bank's buying D D 940.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 955.

JAPAN:—
Bank's selling T T 128-3/4.
Bank's buying 60 Days 125-1/4.

HONGKONG:—
Bank's selling D D 137-1/2
SHANGHAI:—
Bank's selling D D 175-1/2

SINGAPORE:—
Bank's selling D D 156-3/4
JAVA:—
Bank's selling D D 90-1/4

CROSS RATES:—
New York/London Cross Rate 4.87 3/8
11th inst.

Shanghai/London 2.7 3/16 12th inst.
London/Japan 1/11 3/32 11th inst.
London/Paris 124.00 11th inst.
London/Belgium 35.00 11th inst.
London/Switzerland 26.04 11th inst.
London/Italy 92.05 11th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange: Steady.
Gold 11th inst. £4.4-11 1/2. 10th inst. £4.4-11 1/2

Silver London Ready 11th inst. 26 1/4.
10th inst. 26 3/8
Silver London Forward 26 3/16. 10th inst. 26 5/16.

Silver New York Ready 11th inst. 57 3/16. 10th inst. 57 5/16.
London Discounts 3 mos. 11th inst. 4 3/16 per cent. 10th inst. 4 7/32 per cent.
London Discounts 6 mos. 11th inst. 4 3/16 per cent. 10th inst. 4 7/32 per cent.

Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent. Bank of England Rate 4 1/2 per cent.
Money: Inter Bank Call 6 1/4 per cent. 3 mos. 5 1/2 per cent. 6 mos. 5 per cent. 12 mos. 4 1/2 per cent.

Tone: Steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Feb. 13.
3 months 4 7/32 per cent.
6 months 4-7/32 per cent.
Money Call 6 to 6-1/4 per cent.
One/Three Months 5-1/2 per cent.
Six months 5 per cent.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.

BOMBAY STATISTICS.

(East India Cotton Association Ltd.)
Bombay, Feb. 11.
Receipts from 1st Sept. to 9th Feb.

Feb.	15,07,606
Same time last season.	14,88,206

Exports from 1st Sept. to 9th Feb.

1927/28.	1926/27.
United Kingdom	28,529
Continent	2,48,623
China	6,500
Japan	4,10,249
Coast Ports	12,569
U. S. A.	1,175

Total. 7,07,645 7,09,316

Total exports by Rail 1st Sept. 1927 to 9th Feb. 1928 41,033
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. 1927 to 9th Feb. 1928 3,75,133
Same period last year 4,27,142

Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 9th Feb. 1928 7,97,345
Same time last year 7,01,145

STOCKS AND SHARES

MILL SHARES QUIET BUT STEADY

SHIPPING SHARES EXTENSIVE LIQUIDATION

MONTHLY TEXTILE PRODUCTION.

DURING NOVEMBER 1927.

Abstract Statement of the quantity (in pounds) of Yarn:

	Nov. 1927	Eight months April to Nov. 1927.
British India:		
Bombay	41,585,531	341,925,908
Madras	5,838,336	45,052,642
Bengal	3,259,021	23,230,507
United Provinces	5,231,343	35,444,497
Ajmer-Merwara	310,808	2,881,554
Punjab	312,903	2,423,420
Delhi	1,118,312	7,609,623
Central Provinces and Berar	3,760,698	28,142,146
Burma		
Grand Total	58,786,659	553,013,614

Abstract Statement of the quantity of Woven Goods:

	Nov. 1927	Eight months April to Nov. 1927.
British India:		
Bombay:		
pounds	36,120,037	292,182,279
yards	153,467,730	1,249,251,779
dozens	70,112	569,676
Madras:		
pounds	1,843,151	13,181,041
yards	5,332,480	39,589,694
dozens	12,408	85,184
Bengal:		
pounds	773,896	5,351,462
yards	3,213,500	23,090,639
dozens	11,638	72,768
United Provinces:		
pounds	2,206,190	16,766,371
yards	7,744,322	60,701,178
dozens	11,725	78,001
Ajmer-Merwara:		
pounds	255,759	2,241,457
yards	963,796	8,457,029
dozens		208
Punjab:		
pounds	134,393	1,034,132
yards	455,370	3,824,130
dozens		17
Delhi:		
pounds	969,678	6,280,345
yards	2,943,174	20,741,910
dozens	985	7,591
Central Provinces and Berar:		
pounds	655,387	12,663,816
yards	2,998,888	47,276,333
dozens	3,011	16,301
Indian States:		
pounds	5,033,292	38,195,913
yards	18,595,339	141,617,192
dozens	7,451	54,860
Grand Total:		
pounds	48,991,789	387,896,816
yards	198,615,599	1,594,540,884
dozens	117,329	844,606

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Feb. 13.
Ready Prices are unchanged around yesterday's closing price levels. Our forward market has ruled weak to-day by evidencing a drop of about an anna per cwt.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:
Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 14/- per cwt.
Transshipment Rs. 8/14 per cwt.

F B H.
Shipment January Rs. 8/13 per cwt.

F B H.
Shipment Feb/March Rs. 8/15 per cwt.

F B H.
Shipment July/Aug/Sept Rs. 9/7 per cwt.

F B H.
January Rs. 8/15 per cwt. F B H.

Feb/March Rs. 9/1 per cwt. F B H.

July/Aug/Sept Rs. 9/9 per cwt. F B H.

Tone—Weak.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Feb. 13.
Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 11th inst.:

Wheat	3261 cwt.
Linseed	1,732 "
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	1,057 "
Gingellyseeds	3,970 "
Groundnuts	32,806 "
Castorseed	7,117 "
Rice	2,571 "
Myrabollams	6,258 "
Cottonseed	20,675 "
Mowrseed	190 "
Gram	1,181 "
Joowar	464 "
Barley	505 "
Bajree	1,005 "
Coal	11,973 tons.

Mexico 100,787

Other Countries 27,982

179,547

EXPORTS.

Egypt 26,750

British India 109,424

Straits Settlements 110,605

Other Countries 4,430

251,209

HAPPY ENDING TO LIQUOR BILL CONTROVERSY

UNION GOVT. WITHDRAWS OFFENDING CLAUSE

ANNOUNCEMENT IN COUNCIL OF STATE

NEW DELHI, Feb. 13. In the Council of State, the announcement by Sir Mahomed Habibullah that as a result of the representations made by the Government of India to the Union Government of South Africa, the latter had decided to withdraw that clause of the Liquor Bill which aimed at prohibiting the employment of Indians in the Liquor industry was received with loud applause.

A GUARANTEE OF FRIENDLINESS.—Sir Mahomed expressed the appreciation of the Government of India of this fresh

manifestation of friendliness of the Union Government and also expressed his personal gratitude to the members of the Union Government for the generous manner in which they had dealt with their representations. Their decision was a sure guarantee of the continuance between India and South Africa of the friendly understanding established on a firm basis in the Cape Town agreement. Sir Mahomed also paid a tribute to the important part played by the Rt. Hon. Srinivas Sastri whose tact and persuasiveness had proved of utmost value. (Loud cheers).—A. P.

MILL STORES.

Bombay, Feb. 13.

Headst—15/40-32 to 56s.	1 2 0
Headst 15/40-28s.	3 0 0
Reeds steel—32 to 56s.	0 2 1
Reeds steel—28s.	0 3 1
Elastic Headst	17 0 0
Wire Headst	3 0 0
Cloth Roller—16 oz Kenion	7 4 0
Cloth Roller—18 oz Kenion	8 4 0
Flannel Sizing Plain—66	8 4 0
Flannel Sizing—Twill—66	3 6 0
Flannel Sizing—Plain—72	3 8 0
Flannel Sizing—Twill—72	3 0 0
Bandings—card—rim—scroll	0 12 6
Bandings—Rubber No. 2s.	1 8 3
Bandings—Tubular No. 3s	1 6 0
Bandings Spindle 3 ply.	1 0 0
Rope Lanthet—1-1/2 & 1-3/4	1 6 0
Pickers—No. 4.	55 0 0
Picking Nails hairy	1 6 0
Picking Sticks	5 0 0
Bobbins—Stubbing—Japan	30 0 0
Bobbins—Rovings—Japan	22 0 0
Bobbins—Conical—5" Japan	7 8 0
Bobbins—Ring—5" Japan	7 0 0
Bobbins—Ring—6" Japan	8 8 0
Bobbins—Weft—5 3/8" Japan	5 10 0
Bobbins—Weft—6" Japan	6 0 0
Bobbins—Slub. Skivers	11 8 0
Bobbins—Rovings Skivers	9 8 0
Fillets—Emery	0 2 9
Fillets—Cylinder—Doffer	0 10 9

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Feb. 13.

Castorseed May delivery opening Rs. 49/- 14; highest Rs. 50/5; closing Rs. 49/12.
Cottonseeds May delivery 4/10/3; closing Rs. 4/10/9.
Groundnut Seeds February delivery opening Rs. 57/14; highest Rs. 58/2; closing Rs. 57/15.
Groundnut Seeds May delivery opening Rs. 50/18; highest Rs. 50/12; closing Rs. 50/8.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 13th February 1928.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 30.071 inches (106 above normal).	
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 4 a.m. (previous day) 29.964 inches (.088 above normal).	
Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +.062.	
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 72.2 degrees.	
Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 67.2.	
Maximum temperature during 24 hours. 81.0 degrees (1.2 below normal).	
Minimum temperature during 24 hours. 60.2 degrees (1.0 above normal).	
Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 76 per cent.	
Relative humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 73 per cent.	
Direction of wind at 8 a.m. N.	
Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 7 miles per hour.	
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 196 miles.	
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 26 miles per hour.	
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) 0.	

FLOOD RELIEF FUND

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT

The Bombay Central Flood Relief Fund have issued a statement of account for the period between 5th August and 31st December 1927. Receipts at the end of the period amounted to Rs. 16,50,844 and expenditure Rs. 8,25,098. Among the payments made are: Rs. 1,03,318 towards Sind relief and Rs. 5,000 towards wells for Depressed Classes.

BABY WEEK CAMPAIGN

SILVER CHALLENGE SHIELD

The National Baby Week Council England, awards annually a handsome Silver Challenge Shield (donated by the "News of the World") for the most effective local Baby Week Campaign held throughout the Empire, including the Irish Free State, but excluding the British Isles. Conditions vary enormously throughout the Empire, and therefore each Campaign is judged on its merits, particularly in relation to the way in which it is devised to meet the peculiar circumstances of the district it is to cover.

The Shield was won for 1926-27, the first year of its award, by the Health and Baby Week Committee of Bellary Municipality, Madras Presidency.

A Baby Week Campaign, which must be announced in such a manner as to attract the attention of the public, and must be held between June 1st, 1927, and such time as will enable the records to be transmitted to, and received by, the National Baby Week Council Office in London, on or before June 1st, 1928.

DEDICATING GIRLS TO TEMPLES

AN APPEAL FOR LEGISLATION

The Hon. Mr. Ramdas recently moved a resolution in the Council of State to recommend prohibition of dedication of girls to Hindu Temples by means of legislative measure. Similarly Dr. Mrs. Mathu. lal Reddi M.L.C. took up this question, and moved a resolution in the Madras Legislative Council recommending Government of India to legislate against the evil custom; and the fact that this resolution was passed without any opposition is very encouraging. The custom is extremely immoral and harmful, and should be eradicated by means of adequate legislative measures. Some of the cogent reasons for its removal are:

This abominable custom of dedication of girls to gods was never enjoined by any of our Hindu religious Shastras. This heinous custom is a remnant of a worship which was once in vogue among the savage aborigines of this land. Had this shameful custom any sanction of the Hindu religion it would have been observed all over the country by all castes. It is observed in only a few places, particularly in the southern parts by a few low and poor castes. It is a veritable mockery, since the girls dedicated, means married to gods, ply the most immoral trade of prostitution as soon as they attain puberty. This abominable tradition should never command even the slightest regard, since it militates against all ideas of purity and piety.

Moreover the genius of our Hindu religion is totally at variance with one voice the virtue of chastity. To allow such utterly immoral and detestable association to remain with our religious belief is greatly revolting. Again, this evil custom of dedication is responsible for the creation of several castes which consider that it is their duty to supply prostitutes to village gods, thus perpetuating the existence of hereditary prostitutes who are more promiscuous and mischievous than other prostitutes. By this custom, unjust and cruel treatment of young girls is encouraged and thus, these young and innocent girls fall easy prey to the selfish ends of the elderly prostitutes to the selfish ends of the elderly prostitutes. This crime is worse than infanticide. An economic aspect can also be cited for the perpetuation of this evil. As human hands and other gifts have given in consideration of the services to be rendered at the temples by these dedicated women, they are anxious to return them, and naturally take care that their lives of prostitutes do not cease. If they are disallowed by law to adopt or buy young girls for the purpose of making them prostitutes like others, their race will certainly dwindle in course of time.

So, we do not conceive why our legislators should put off or hesitate to root out this custom by means of a drastic legislative measure. We earnestly hope that this shameful blot from our Aryan Community is removed and poor, ignorant and innocent girls are rescued from a life of shame and misery.

Mr. Keluskar, President of the Naik Maratha Mandal, in no less earnest words, requests every Hindu member who has got love towards his religion and for social purity to exert his utmost to get a legislative measure passed against this harmful custom prevailing in some parts of our country.

The R.A.F. aeroplanes of the Far Eastern Flight left for Mergui at seven this morning.—A.P.

It is understood that some representatives of the European Chambers of Commerce met to-day to consider the issues raised by the Simon Commission's inquiry.—A.P.

LADIES' HOSTEL AT NASIK

FANCY FAIR ORGANISATION

Considering the urgent necessity of a ladies hostel for lady students going to colleges, the Gokhale Education Society intends to open a ladies' hostel attached to the Hansraj Pratee "Lancaster College at Nasik.

The college has got twenty acres of land in a healthy locality of Nasik away from the different temptations of city life. Out of this land the college has reserved ten acres for the ladies' hostel. To begin with a sum of Rs. 10,000 is required to erect a cottage accommodat-

TRIBUTE TO SIR LALUBHAI SHAH

PORTRAIT IN SMALL CAUSES COURT

The Lalubhai Shah Memorial Committee had collected a fund of Rs. 14,000, to perpetuate the memory of Sir Lalubhai Shah. The Committee got three portraits painted. One was presented to the High Court and second portrait to the Small Causes Court. The Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court Mr. K. M. Jhaveri, performed the unveiling ceremony in the presence of a very large gathering consisting of the other judges, the members of the Bar, the Office, Staff and the litigant public.

Mr. V. H. Prajhan, who requested the Chief Judge to perform the unveiling ceremony on behalf of the members of the Bar, observed that Sir Lalubhai was so popular and held in such high esteem that the legal practitioners of Bombay including Barristers, Attorneys and Pleaders thought it their duty to perpetuate his memory and collected a fund. The Committee resolved to hand over the balance to the Bombay University for education purposes.

THE ONE CONSOLATION.

Mr. Jhaveri, in unveiling the portrait said that it was for the first time in the annals of this Court that such a function as that was being performed. No such portrait of any Judge of the High Court had been unveiled till then with such ceremony. This uniqueness had its origin in the universal popularity of Sir Lalubhai. The tribute paid to his memory had been so wide and universal that it marked an epoch in the cordiality of the relations of a High Court Judge with the members of the different Bars, local and moftul. Sir Lalubhai was a good all round. His kindly face, irradiated with that smile that never left it, was an index of that goodness of heart which dominated all his acts official and personal. There was one consolation left to them and that was that his faithful likeness would ever adorn the Court and inspire them to walk in his foot steps.

UNEMPLOYMENT AMONGST CLERKS

DUTY OF GOVERNMENT

(From a Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 11.

Under the auspices of the Employees' Association, a meeting of clerks was held on Saturday at the National Chamber Hall, Calcutta. Mr. Mukundalal Sircar in addressing the meeting, explained the miserable conditions of clerks everywhere in the world and urged for a solid organisation throughout India to fight against undue exploitation that was assuming prominence day by day. Referring to the question of unemployment that is rampant to-day, Mr. Mukundalal strongly commented on the indifference of Government and said there should be a persistent and consistent agitation throughout the country, and for that, all the organisations of labour must make a united effort and bring sufficient pressure upon the Government of India by all possible means to secure adequate protection for the unemployed. It was the duty of every civilised Government, he said, to protect people and see that none was robbed of his livelihood. If Government cannot afford protection to the unemployed for financial difficulties, it had no right to utilise the Indian ratepayers' money for the "sham" Commission which is now in India and for the extravagant expenses towards Military force enforcement of so many C.I.D. officers and police informers.

TROUBLES AGAIN AT KHARAGPUR.

Having been invited by the Railway workers at Kharagpur in connection with serious discontent that is brewing again there on account of the rumour that the report of the Rogers Inquiry Committee is not satisfactory and that there is no chance of retrenched men being taken back into service. Mr. Mukundalal Sircar is proceeding to Kharagpur.

WONDERS OF PSYCHIC POWER.

and miracles of Astrology by the Unrivalled Astrologer of the East, Bharati Bhushan Prof. PRAKASARAO, Premier Astrologer of India who has nearly 100,000 clients living in India, America, Europe and Africa, etc. and author of several books on Astrology.

Full Annual Life Reading of amazing accuracy with a wonderful delineation of life and character Re. 1. Five years' Life Reading Rs. 2-8-0. Postage extra. State time and date of birth or note the time of writing the letter.

Mr. Bhimji K. Chotai, Sub-Engineer, P. W. D. Sub-Divisional Officer, (Kathia-war) Una, writes on 23-10-1926:—"I have tried many Astrologers both native and Europeans but I have found your work as the best of all." Apply to: KALLINGA ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU, Vizianagaram City.

BOMBAY CITY & SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Maharashtra Youth Conference Reception Committee to meet to elect President, 8 p.m. at its offices.
Dog Show, Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, 10.30 a.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 1.40 p.m.
Professor Ernest P. Horowitz will deliver a lecture on "Vedic Religion and Philosophy," University Lecture Hall, 5.45 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 15.

Buchanan Cup Hockey, Semi-final, G.I.P. vs. Customs, Bombay Gym. 5.15 p.m.

THURSDAY, Feb. 16.

Municipal Corporation, 3.40 p.m.
Bombay Scottish Orphanage Society's Prize Distribution, H. E. the Governor presiding, 5.20 p.m.
Public lecture by Major Thomas Owen on "Youth Movement and the World Peace," at the Bombay Students' Brotherhood premises, French Bridge, Chowpatty, 6.30 p.m. (S.T.)

B.P.C. EXHIBITION COMMITTEE

A meeting of the Exhibition Committee of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 6.30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

LECTURE ON VEDANTA.

Professor Ernest P. Horowitz will deliver the fifth lecture of his course of lectures on "Vedic Religion and Philosophy" in the Lecture Hall on the ground floor of the University Library and Rajabai Tower Building to-day (Tuesday) at 5.45 p.m. The lecture is open to the public and the subject is "Vedanta."

"F" WARD D. C. C.

An urgent meeting of the Managing Committee of the "F" Ward District Congress Committee will be held on Sunday (the 19th instant) at 9 a.m. (S.T.) at the Committee's offices, Rahim Building, Poibavdi, Parel.

BOMBAY MAHARASHTRIYA YOUTHS' CONFERENCE.

A meeting of the Reception Committee will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 8 p.m. at Ganesh Building, Tara Temple Lane, to elect a new President as both Dr. Ambedkar and Mr. Nariman have intimated their inability to attend the Conference owing to previous engagements.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Sunday to 6 a.m. of Monday:

Small-pox attacks 5, death one; Cholera attack nil, death nil; Plague attack nil, death nil; Influenza attack nil, death nil. Total mortality (exclusive of the still-born) 90. Total mortality this day-last year was 93.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The N.Y.K. Steamer "Malacca Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 11th instant and is expected to arrive here on Wednesday morning, the 15th at day-light. S.S. "Tasmania Maru" left Kobe for Bombay via ports of Call on the 9th inst. and is expected to arrive here on or about the 7th March.

RIO CLUB.

This Club, which has been one of the outstanding successes of the Fete, owing to unavoidable circumstances, the Management cannot operate after February 15th, the original date of closing, and will close after that night. The Club premises will be thrown open to the public on the 16th, and become a dance and supper club. The entrance fee is Re. 1.

The charges are as under:—Supper: Sausages, eggs and bacon etc., will be served from 11 p.m. to 1 a.m.
Fountains, Bars etc., will operate from 9 p.m.
Dancing from 9 p.m. to 1 a.m., and Band: S.S. "Resolute."

SOUTH INDIAN BHAJANA SAMAJ (G.I.P. MATUNGA).

The Jt. Secretaries of the above Samaj write:—

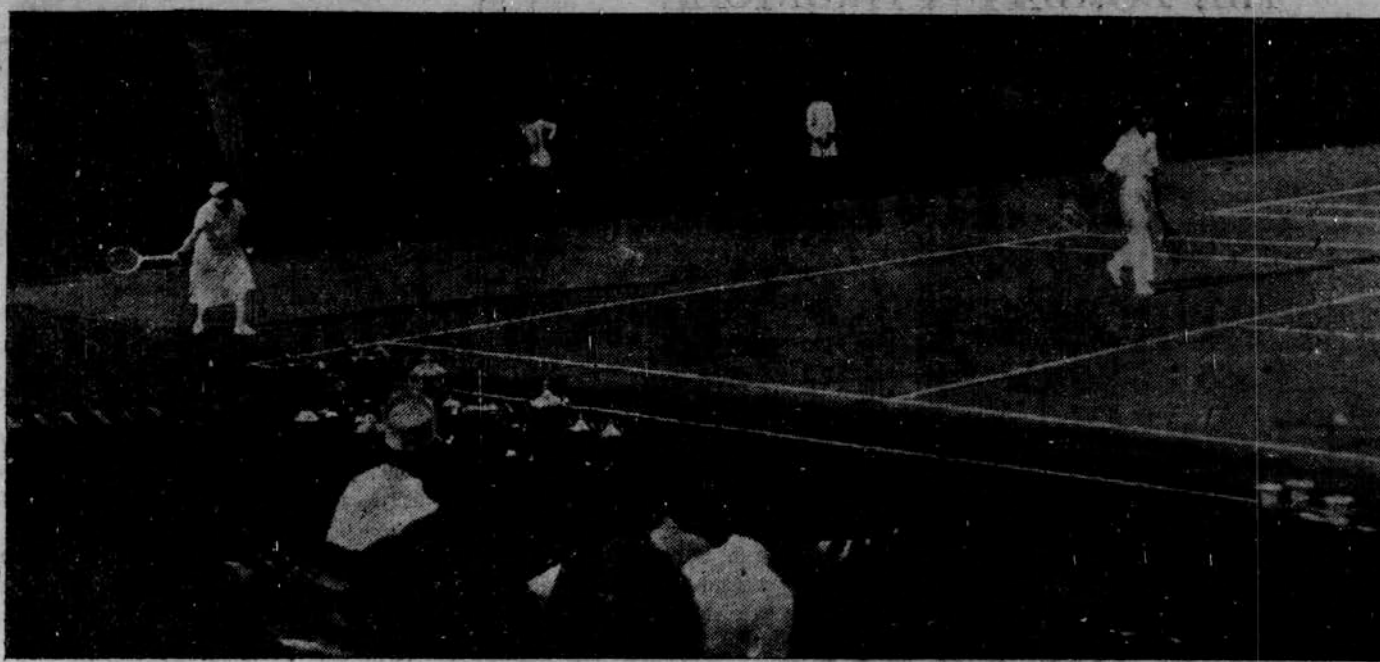
"The ensuing Sri Ram Navami Festival will be celebrated with great eclat from 29th March to 7th April, 1928 at Srinivas Building premises, Matunga G.I.P. The services of a famous Bhajan performer and that of Mr. Ponnuswamy Pillai of Madurai (Nagarsuram) have been requisitioned for the occasion. It is expected that the whole celebration will cost substantially.

The generous public are requested to give their utmost help and bring the function to a successful termination."

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

11.0 a.m. News Bulletin, 11.20 a.m. European Gramophone Concert: "Dance Music." 11.55 a.m. Market Prices. 12.0 noon Close Down. 4.30 p.m. Talk "Women Doctors Down the Ages." by Ethel M. Hewitt.

4.45 Indian Programme: "The Call of the Forsaken Flute of Lord Sri Krishna"



A view of the tennis court, showing Mr. Kamruddin and Mrs. Jones playing. This pair won the mixed doubles game in the final of the Hard Court Tennis Tournament at the Hindu Gymkhana on Sunday.

in Gujarati, by Poet Lalitji. Accompanied by Mr. Santan J. Butch on the flute. 5.30 p.m. Close Down.

Popular Music:—William Warrington, Baritone. The Bombay Chamber Orchestra under the direction of Edward Beltr. 6.30 p.m. Orchestra: March "La Retirata Italiana," Dressler. Valse Lente "Paques"

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST.

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Jashimaharaj Jothabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF ZODIAC. AQUARIUS.

If to-day is your birthday, happy days will soon be dawning on you, as also wisdom, which was playing a hide-and-seek game even though you had cut your wisdom teeth years ago. An old and pious couple were living in an old house, and they prayed to the Almighty, daily, for giving them some good cash out of His Great Bank to spend it on charities etc. But as often happens, Allah was too busy, or pestered with billions of such humblest supplications, to grant them the favour; and they had given up all hope and faith in His mercy, justice, equity etc. (as India soon lost faith in those of Reading a few years ago), when, lo, a storm (of the England pattern) swept over the old man's dear town and lightning struck the ceiling beam of the old house and rent it in twain. A heavy bundle was seen protruding from the beam, and on opening it he found it to contain nuggets and valuable jewellery. The old men then realised that he had to wait so long because God deemed the time had not yet come, and cried: "Allah deta hae too chhapad faad kay bhi deta hae," that is, when Allah wants to give anything He gives it even after splitting the roof. Your case is exactly like that of the pious couple. Though not so pious as the lucky pair, you are at least a tolerably pious man looking to this Kaliyuga. You will receive a wind-fall from a rich relative, though not rendering his safe in two; which, unfortunately, however, will turn your head, as a slight gentle breeze turns the windmill. From rambling in dreamland to wandering in the maze of woman's wonderland is the next step. Happy indeed will be the day when you will extricate yourself from the fatal labyrinth in which so many sages have lost their soul! In the fag-end of your career you will be missing much, asking the remnant of your soul whether the earlier days of penury were better than the later ones of luxury. Echo will answer—?

Flours, Margis: 6.45 p.m. Williams Warrington. in Selected Songs, 6.55 p.m. Orchestra: Selection "Refinements of A. I. Nations," Arr. Godfrey. Trumpet Solo "The Promise of Life" Cowen. Solist: Vassili Gavriloff. 7.15 p.m. William Warrington: In Selected Songs. 7.25 p.m. Orchestra: Intermezzo "Neath African Skies," Josel. Suite "Dansante" Rossa. 7.45 p.m. Interval. 9.0 p.m. News Bulletin and Weather Report. Market Prices. 9.25 p.m. The Day's Play at the Western India Tennis Tournament, by Mr. E. Rose. Hon. Secretary, Western India Tennis Association.

Indian Programme:—9.30 p.m. Master Vasant—Vocal Music. 10.30 p.m. Go Save the King-Emperor. Close Down.

LATEST NEWS.

The Earl of Oxford and Asquith is unconscious. His family has been summoned.—Reuter.



MRS. JONES IN ACTION.

"REFORM OF PARDESHI BANDHUS"

HINDU MAHASABHA'S ENTERPRISE

It will be a source of pleasure for the citizens of Bombay to know that under the auspices of the Hindu Mahasabha it is decided to form an association of all "Pardehi Bandhus" in Bombay, through the Karma Yog Ashram.

Karma Yog Ashram was established on 4th March 1927. It has two departments of medicines and preaching. The Swami in-charge of the Medical Department prescribes free visits to the houses of the sick. Free medicines are supplied at the Ashram and excellent treatment is offered. Cure in Asthma, syphilis and several incurable diseases is guaranteed.

The patronizers of this Ashram are Itaji Seth Narayan Lalji Pilli, Raja Govind Lalji, Seth Mathuradas Vasani, Bhatia and Shrinani Shivji Punja Kothari.

The medical Department is mostly useful to the labourers who are unable to get medical aid from the local doctors and buy medicines from their dispensaries. The Ashram supplies free medicines to the labourers. Those desirous of giving any monetary help to such a useful Ashram can write to the Vice-Chairman Secretary Karma Yog Ashram, Ram Nivas, Ville Parle. From 4th March 1928 the annual anniversary of Karma Yog Ashram will be celebrated with great eclat in the Ville Parle for full eight days. An interesting programme which will include speeches and sermons will be arranged, and free meals will be supplied to all without distinction of caste or creed.

RELIGIOUS AND SOCIAL REFORMS.

The Karma Yog Ashram will form a regular association of all Pardehi Bandhus. The Ashram has undertaken to reform the social religious and moral tone of all the Pardehi Bandhus. The fee for the membership of the Pardehi Bandhus is Re. 1/4/- only. This money will be spent in preaching and trying to establish their respect in Bombay.

The Ashram will also undertake to supply good and faithful servants to the rich men of Bombay, and will hold itself responsible for their good behaviour.

The admission forms for the membership of the Pardehi Bandhus is printed. The deputation to collect funds for the anniversary and preaching commenced its work from 10th inst.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

JULY.

NEW YORK.

New York Cotton Market is closed to-day.

LIVERPOOL.

Previous Closing Rate 9.55
To-day's Opening Rate 9.02
Difference .53
To-day's Closing Rate 9.52
Difference .50
Broach Expectation 350 0 0

WESTERN INDIA TENNIS.

OPENING DAY'S MATCHES

With thirteen matches in the Men's Singles, the Western India Lawn Tennis Tournament commenced on the Queen's Road Courts of the Bombay Gymkhana on Monday. All the matches except two were decided in two straight sets. Raja Iyer, runner up of the Singles in Western India Tennis and who has been holding the Hard Courts trophy for three years, was pitched against C. Gonsalves, whom he recently beat in the Bombay Presidency Hard Court Tennis Tournament. Iyer had a gruelling struggle and in a most surprising manner won a match which was practically lost. He scored the first three games in the opening set, but after that he could not do anything right while the Bandra player played and drove with unceasing accuracy. Iyer was fully extended and all he could do was to beat Gonsalves by placing. Even at that the latter often caught Iyer napping.

Gonsalves was unlucky in the third set, many of his shots refusing to go over. The Pitt vs. Take match was also interesting. The Japanese gave away only one game in the first set and kept Pitt playing all over the court. The latter executed some of his characteristic drives in the second set and his short tosses gave Take no chance of a good length drive.

The much talked of C. P. champion is Dhananvar, the runner up of the C. P. Open Tennis Tournament.

The first set of the match between Kirk and Desai ran into 22 games, equally shared and owing to bad light, further play was postponed.

The following were the results:—

MEN'S SINGLES.

H. R. Shellenberger beat R. G. Hopkins 8-6, 8-6.

T. W. Brough beat R. H. E. Nagarwalla, 6-0, 6-2.

A. M. D. Pitt beat M. Take, 1-6, 6-2, 6-2.

R. S. Raja Iyer beat C. Gonsalves, 3-6, 7-5, 6-4.

A. G. Gupta beat F. Tuck, 6-4, 6-4.

M. Tomonaga beat J. L. Tomlinson, 6-0, 6-4.

R. N. Chopra beat T. S. Vyas, 6-0, 6-1.

J. Harvey beat K. A. D. Naoroji, 8-6, 6-4.

A. C. Suntook beat Deshpande, 6-3, 6-3.

H. V. Deasaji beat Canhar C. Tyabji, 7-5, 6-4.

S. M. Lahay Bean beat S. Calvoeres, 6-2, 6-2.

A. C. Pereira beat W. B. Schleiter, 6-2, 6-1.

J. B. Kirke vs. K. M. Desai, 11-11; (to be continued).

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

JUTES REMAIN UNCHANGED

(From Our Own Correspondent).

CALCUTTA, Feb. 13. Jute shares remained unchanged. Cottons were neglected. Coals were steady and business was small. In the miscellaneous section showed no special feature. There were small doings in teas. Prices remained unaltered.

Government Securities were quiet G. P. 3 1/2 per cent, G. P. 75/13, D. 5 per cent loan (1945/55); 106/11, 5 1/2 per cent. Bond (1928), 105/2, E. D. U. P. bonds 105/4, e.d. Bank's central 26/12, cotton Bengal Nagpur 29/8, Kerosene (prev.) 69.

Jutes.—Auckland 39/8; Bangalore 300. Clive 51/12, 51/8, 51/11; Cram 7/4; Delta 68/8, Hukmchand (prev.) 117. E. D. Howrah 66, 65/12, 66; India 35/0; Kanunarah 66/5; National 35/8; Orient 33/1; Presidency 13/2; Union 89/8. Soorah (prev.) 116. Waverly 9/4.

Miscellaneous: Bengal Iron 18/6; G. P. Hotel 185; I. I. Steel 18/14; 19/2; Hessian 18/5.

Raw Jute: 64/.

PLAQUE IN NAGPUR

NAGPUR, Feb. 13. Plague is increasing in Nagpur. During the last month there were 58 attacks and 37 deaths. But upto 10th of February the number of attacks is 42 while the death toll is 24. So far 20,000 people have got themselves inoculated.

HIGH COURT

ALLEGED DEFAMATION

RS. 25000 CLAIMED AS DAMAGES BY HINDU WIDOW.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Kemp at the High Court heard an application made by Bai Gangabai, a wealthy Hindu widow belonging to the Lohana caste of Bombay for an injunction to restrain Shivas Kesaria and Shripadrai R. Chitale from selling and circulating four pamphlets alleged to be of a defamatory nature.

Mr. V. F. Taraporewalla with Mr. M. M. Gharekhan, appeared for the applicant. The defendants appeared in person.

The applicant Bai Gangabai is the widow of Maganlal Himmatram, grandson of Gopaladas Barliwalla, founder of the well-known Indian sweatshop at Bhuleswar. She stated that the first defendant is the publisher of the pamphlets called "Champa of full gally, or the depraved mentality of a Hindu widow," which has been widely sold in the streets of Bombay. He had falsely described her in the said pamphlet as a woman of easy virtue and low character and made several other reckless and unfounded allegations, which are calculated to lower her in the estimation of her caste and the public generally. The said defamatory statements were further calculated to put serious obstacles in the way of suitable marriage of her daughter who is still a virgin.

OTHER PAMPHLETS.

The applicant made a similar complaint about three other pamphlets published by the first defendant, called (1) "Wife of Barliwalla," (2) "Poladipati and Eati of the C. P. Tank" and (3) "Son of the milkman and the auction sale of a Hindu widow" which, she alleged, referred to her in a defamatory manner.

On these facts, she had filed a suit to recover Rs. 25,000 as damages from the first defendant and the second defendant, the owner of the Gujarat Printing Works at Kalbadevi Road.

Pending disposal of this suit, the applicant asked for interim injunction.

His Lordship granted the injunction prayed for.

MURDER OF NEW-BORN BABY

MOTHER ACQUITTED AT SESSIONS.

At the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, before Mr. Justice Madgonkar and a special jury, Havisbai, a Hindu woman aged 25, was charged with the murder of her newly born babe.

The Advocate-General with Mr. M. L. Manekshaw, conducted the prosecution.

Miss Mithan Tata, Bar-at-Law defended the accused.

The accused's mother was also charged with abetment, but the case against her was withdrawn as there was not sufficient strong evidence against her.

Mr. Manekshaw opening the case, stated that the accused was a married woman but was living separately from her husband for some time. Having been delivered of an illegitimate, she strangled it to death and the dead body was recovered from a pond at Poibavdi.

Medical evidence showed that the accused had signs of recent delivery and that the child bore marks of violence.

The accused was acquitted by a verdict of the jury.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

BAIL GRANTED TO ACCUSED

Robert Thorning Underwood, an employee in the Pennsylvania Lubricating Oil Corporation Office at Ballard Estate, was arrested by the Bombay City Police and placed before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, the Presidency Magistrate, third Court, at Esplanade on a charge of criminal breach of trust.

It was stated that Mr. Maeduff, the proprietor of the above Corporation, informed the police that in May 1927, he left for England leaving Underwood solely in charge of the office. On his return to India in November last, he found certain discrepancies in the account books of the firm. The accused, it is alleged, could not offer any satisfactory explanation, for the discrepancies. It was found out that the accused had collected several amounts from the various constituents of the firm and had misappropriated them. The examination of the books had so far revealed a misappropriation of Rs. 368-14; but it was still going on and it is understood that the accused had misappropriated many more sums of money.

The accused was, however, enlarged on a bail of Rs. 1,000 by the Magistrate.

(Continued from column 6.)

of one year and should not be in Municipal service so that he will be under the direct control of the Corporation. The Sub-Committee also recommended that the Corporation should nominate a small Committee in consultation with whom the Adviser should be instructed to work. It will be for the Corporation to give their approval to any particular scheme, and for their Committee and the Reforms Adviser to redraft the Municipal Act on the lines approved of by the Corporation.

IS NOT CORPORATION LIBERAL?

NO ADDITIONAL PENSION TO HYDRAULIC ENGINEER

DR. VIEGAS'S TRENCHEANT CRITICISM

At an adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Monday the recommendation of the Standing Committee to grant an additional pension of Rs. 1,000 per annum to Mr. H. J. Trivess-Smith, Hydraulic Engineer, was recorded.

Mr. H. M. Rahimtoola moved that the recommendation be recorded, that the pension be granted from the date of his retirement an additional pension of Rs. 1,000 per annum.

Mr. K. F. Nariman moved an amendment that the report of the Sub-Committee of the Standing Committee recommending the extra pension be recorded. Mr. Nariman opposed the recommendation on principle as it was likely to create feeling of discontent and injustice among the Municipal staff.

Mr. Balubhai T. Desai seconded the amendment.

The Commissioner assured the House that he did not think of any officer who deserved better of the extra pension than Mr. Trivess-Smith. It was not an ordinary thing for an hydraulic engineer to prepare a scheme of Rs. 5 crores. The Rangoon Municipality had to call for 400,000 pounds from different parts of the world to prepare plans and estimates for their water-works and spent Rs. 25 lakhs before any actual work had begun while Mr. Trivess-Smith had saved the Bombay Municipality of Rs. two to three lakhs by preparing the designs himself.

Dr. A. G. Viegas opposed the proposition and said the Bombay Municipality were more liberal in matters of pay, leave and pension of the staff than ever before and he asked what had come over the Commissioner and the Standing Committee to make recommendation for additional pension. Here was an hydraulic engineer who rose from Rs. 1,500 per month to Rs. 3,000 as special engineer. Was this not a liberal treatment that they wanted to grant an addition pension?

The question was put to vote and the amendment was carried by a majority. The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday.

RETRENCHMENT AND REFORMS ADVISER

RECOMMENDED FOR CITY CORPORATION.

The Sub-Committee of the Revenue and General Purposes Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation have submitted their report regarding the action taken in connection with the Retrenchment Adviser's recommendations.

In their lengthy report they state that though it is true that most of the "SIR M. Visvesvaraya's retrenchment proposals" have been given effect to, a part of the report and the other subsidiary report of Mr. Mehta and Mr. Bird will show that a fair amount yet remains to be done to complete Sir Visvesvaraya's work.

The question of reorganising the engineering services is still before the Committee who are awaiting a report in the matter from the Commissioner. There is Mr. Mehta's scheme for the formation of a general administrative service both for the Corporation and the Improvement Trusts, in which connection the Commissioner's recommendations are awaited. If any such scheme is worked out the Corporation will have to consider the desirability of creating a Central Board of appointments for reorganisation of their services. But the most important point to be considered is the question of constitutional reform.

Although the question of constitutional reform has been considered by the Corporation on various occasions they have not yet laid down definitely the lines on which the constitution should be reformed, but there is no doubt that there is a strong feeling that the time has come for overhauling the Municipal constitution particularly as it is felt that the present constitution is out of tune with the spirit of the times. If it is the desire of the Corporation that all the problems should be tackled in an efficient manner, the Sub-Committee are of opinion that the only way to deal with the question is to adopt the same procedure as was adopted when the question of general retrenchment was taken in hand by the appointment of an expert adviser in the person of Sir M. Visvesvaraya to work in collaboration with a small committee of the Corporation.

MR. MEHTA, THE PROPER PERSON.

The Sub-Committee are of opinion that Mr. N. D. Mehta, the present Deputy Commissioner is a fit and proper person to advise the Corporation in all outstanding matters which have been referred to in this report that Mr. Mehta should be appointed as a Retrenchment and Reforms Adviser to the Corporation for a period (Continued in Column 25)

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HINDU WOMEN'S RIGHTS OF INHERITANCE.

URGENCY OF REFORM IN LAW.

(BY 'ICONOCLAST'.)

It is a pity that at the very successful Conference held by representative Indian women at Delhi last week the vital question of the rights of inheritance of Hindu women was not discussed. Possibly because the Conference was an All-India meeting to consider mainly questions of women's education, the problem of the hardships to which Hindu widows and unmarried girls are subjected because of the practical denial to them of the rights of inheritance of property did not intrude itself on the attention of the Delhi audience. But there is no doubt that it is engaging the serious attention of those earnest reformers amongst the Hindu community who realise that the absence of such rights of inheritance means a great obstacle in raising the status of Hindu women.

LEGISLATIVE CHANGE.

It will be recalled that at a meeting held in the Marwari Vidyalaya in Bombay some weeks ago Mrs. Naidu had made a feeling reference to this same subject.

Now comes the welcome news that Mr. D. W. Kathale, Lecturer in Law in the University of Nagpur and a member of the Hindu Law Research Society, has drafted a bill suggesting amendments in Hindu law relating to this subject of inheritance of property in the case of women and that Mr. N. C. Kelkar has agreed to introduce the measure in the Legislative Assembly. Mr. Kathale has begun propaganda work for his measure by giving public lectures on the subject. In a recent one at Nagpur he treated the whole question of inheritance of property in a very learned and exhaustive manner. He said in the course of his lecture:—

"In the 'Taittiriya Upanishad' it was laid down that women should have no rights over property because they are incapable of defending themselves. The result of such texts in Sanskrit Dharma books was that outsiders who were in possession of the property of the deceased man had better rights in absence of male relatives to stick on to the

property than the female relatives of the deceased. The Smritis were differently interpreted in different provinces and in some parts of India liberally. Hence rights were gradually given to women who bore certain relationship to the deceased owner of the property.

"The position of women in a joint Hindu family or in a divided family requires considerable improvement for the widow or the daughters of the deceased co-sharer or the deceased man possesses nothing except the rights of maintenance and so far as the unmarried daughters are concerned a further and fair charge on the property of the deceased for purposes of marriage. After referring to some of the clauses of the Bill which he has drafted, the lecturer said that reforms could be effected in two ways; firstly, by sticking to the Shastras and evolving out of them by liberal interpretations so much as is possible and limit their reforms or

(Continued on page 10).

INDIAN FILM PRODUCERS BEWARE!

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir—I was very much surprised to read the news about the new expedition of a foreign film company to produce a picture in India, in the "Bombay Chronicle" of 18-12-27. I got the copy before my sailing from Marseilles. It seems to me one can fool Indians very easily, as they do not follow events through foreign newspapers and periodicals and watch their interest, as is done in all independent countries.

The part played by Mr. Himansu Roy and Mr. Niranjan Pal with respect to Great Eastern Corporation of Delhi, is well-known. Purely Indian company, capital, men and labour were exploited by a foreign firm in that connection. The foreign company, which supplied only technical men who could have been and can at any time be secured without the brokerage of this company either in Germany or America, exploited everything Indian mentioned above. The Company not only charged passage and all other expenses but shared according to contracts more than half the net profits but actually almost all the profits from the exploitation of the film "Light of Asia" in European countries. Poor G. E. C. could neither realise its investment nor make its name (neither in newspaper advertisements nor on the

(Continued on page 10).

NOTES OF THE DAY

Foolish and Ill-Advised.

Officialdom in Bengal has evidently lost its head owing to the effective manifestation of national resentment in Calcutta against the Simon Inquiry. The high-handed methods of the police in that city in checking the very justifiable enthusiasm of the student population of Calcutta have contributed not a little to the very strained relations between non-official Indians and the officials and their apologists. Such estrangement will now receive greater stimulus owing to the singularly foolish and ill-advised conduct of Sir Stanley Jackson in giving a threat to the University of Calcutta, on the occasion of its Annual Convocation, of withdrawing Government support to that body. In a sense it will be extremely useful to the cause of nationalism if the Government of Bengal take this suicidal step. But the absurdity of the proposal is so patent that even the "Statesman" is constrained to remark "no attempt to strike at the riotous individual through the University will succeed."

The Ten and The Seven.

According to the Bori Bunder oracle the boycott of the Simon Commission is "crumbling." The wish, of course, is father to the thought. But how erroneous are the conclusions of those who are anxious to read into the epistolary communication between ten "Elder Statesmen" on the one hand and Sir John Simon on the other a possibility that the boycott will break down can be seen from the exposure of the tactics which brought about the contact between the party of ten and the Commission of seven. The latest Free Press message from New Delhi says that of the ten only two were responsible for securing this contact which is evidently a touch and go affair. What is still more significant is that even of this select Parliamentary Party of ten, one member, Sir Mamohandas Ramji, had denounced the demarche with the Simon Seven there and then when at the party meeting the resolution for that purpose was moved. This is the way in which the boycott "crumbles"! What is far more likely is that the party of ten will crumble down.

Education of Muslim Girls.

Presiding over the Muslim Students' Union social gathering on Sunday, His Highness the Aga Khan vividly brought home to his co-religionists the importance of the education of girls when he declared that his advice as a private individual to another private individual who had to educate a boy and a girl would be: "Spend all you can on the education of your girl and neglect the boy." Unfortunately, the co-religionists of His Highness still seem as apathetic towards this great problem as ever before and the Corporation of this "progressive" city has respected their unworthy scruples by agreeing to exempt Muslim girls from the operation of the scheme of compulsory education which is to be introduced in some wards of the city.

Self-Effacing Spirit.

Responding to the call to assist the philanthropic work of the country, His Highness made an observation which gives proof of a rare spirit of

self-effacement. The days of self-appointed leaders, His Highness declared, had come to an end and it was for the electors and their representatives in the legislatures to take the burden on their own shoulders if India wanted to advance politically in the future. The statement, however, is only partly true. For, though we have in this country the form of parliamentary government, its reality is absent and until that is attained there will be need for the active guidance of distinguished men like His Highness the Aga Khan who command the confidence of the country, the large majority of whose population are kept deprived even of the right to vote in elections for our mock "parliamentary" institutions. Whatever the Montagu-Chelmsford may have achieved they have not given to the representatives of the people full and effective control over the administration of their affairs and His Highness' countrymen are entitled to demand his invaluable services in the struggle for winning that control.

Saboo Siddique Trust.

In the course of his speech at the Muslim Students' Union gathering on Sunday, Mr. Sheriff Devji Kanji did well to urge educated young Muslims to devote more attention to technical education than they seem to be doing at present. Mr. Sheriff particularly mentioned textile manufacture and automobile and wireless engineering. He, however, did not forget the claims of the craftsmen and artisans and pointed out the need for institutions where they could be trained and their earning capacity increased. Thanks to the generosity of the late Mahomed Haji Saboo Siddique, a sum of Rs. 14 lakhs is available for the provision of facilities for technical education to poor Muslims. Unfortunately, the scheme prepared by the Trustees of the Fund is hardly likely to serve the purpose which the donor had in view and it has met with opposition from the Muslims of Bombay. We trust in view of the strong feeling that their scheme has evoked among those best qualified to judge about its merits the Trustees will reconsider the matter.

Need For Vigilance.

As the notorious clause 194 is now with drawn from the Liquor Bill which the Government of South Africa appear to be determined on getting through, the Indian agitation against the measure can be regarded as having served its purpose to very great extent. But the disquieting feature of the situation is that Minister Roos is understood to have agreed to withdraw the clause because he considers that the whole question of employment of Indians "may be adequately dealt with under the Wages Act without the necessity of any legislation specially discriminating on grounds of race and colour." The hurrying out of this view which is a broad hint to the anti-Asiatics of the ability of the Wages Act to serve their purpose, should make the Indians realise the need for keeping up a vigilant attitude, even if the Liquor Bill has now been purged of the dangerous clause which, according to the anti-Asiatics was the pivotal clause of the Liquor Bill.

The Bombay Chronicle.

TUESDAY FEBRUARY 14, 1928.

TOWARDS NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The All-Party Conference which met at Delhi on Sunday may turn out to be an epoch-making event in the history of India. It is the nucleus of the coming National Convention. The task before it is the momentous one of envisaging the future political destiny of the country, of framing the Swaraj Constitution. The most striking feature of the Conference is its thorough representative character. There were present the accredited representatives of every political party or group that counts; the Non-Co-operators, Swarajists, Liberals, Independents, Muslim League, Khilafatists, non-Brahmins, the Hindu Sabhaites, the Sikhs and the Indian commercial community. Never before in the history of India has so representative a conference assembled for so momentous a task. It is also a formidable task to achieve a consensus of opinions on vital issues on which there are undeniable differences of views. But happily, though there may be sharp differences about the methods of winning India's freedom, all are fairly agreed on the goal. Again, in view of the crisis in the country, there is an intense desire in all the political parties to minimise differences of opinion of which desire the Conference itself is a striking expression. The Indian National Congress, though itself pledged to complete National Independence, called upon its Working Committee to co-operate with other political bodies and agree to a Constitution acceptable to the whole country. It is clear that no Constitution can be made operative unless it is wholeheartedly endorsed by the whole nation. It is the duty and privilege of the Conference to maintain till the end the spirit of unity which has brought it together. The Conference has so far got on admirably. After prolonged and earnest discussion, all agreed that the proposed Constitution should provide for full responsible government for India. A Committee has been appointed with freedom to specify, if found necessary, a transitional scheme of Swaraj that would ensure automatic progress to full Responsible Government. We shall not at this stage dwell at length on the transitional scheme. But it should be obvious that, subject to the supreme condition that it should be generally acceptable to the whole country, it will have to be much wider and more comprehensive than the National Demand made in the Assembly three years ago. It should also ensure to the Indian Legislature full financial autonomy and an effective control over the Army. The Declaration of Rights should safeguard for all time the just rights of minorities and the rights of the masses in general to free and compulsory education. The toughest problem before the Conference is the adjustment of the rights of minorities, especially of the Muslims and the so-called "Depressed" classes. Fortunately, the new Congress-League Pact has considerably simplified the Hindu-Muslim problem. The presence at the Conference of many who are absolutely free from communal prejudices warrants the hope that the Conference will solve once for all the Hindu-Muslim problem. That achieved, we can defy a score of foreign Commissioners to do their worst. As for the rights of the "Depressed" classes, we cannot believe that there is a single leader at the Conference that would deny those classes the civic rights enjoyed by other communities. Never-the-less, it is essential that the Swaraj Constitution itself should specifically safeguard the rights of those classes. A just Constitution carries with it its own driving power.

BLOCKING PROHIBITION.

The Government of Bombay have earned some reputation in the country as being the first to pledge themselves to complete prohibition within twenty years. Recently, however, the Government have been trying to circumvent the pledge by unduly stressing the financial difficulty of fulfilling it and every annual report on the administration of the Excise department exhibits alarm at the decreasing liquor revenue and increasing illicit distillation and smuggling. The report for the year 1926-27 is more or less a warning against fast progress towards prohibition. Under the system in operation of progressive restriction of rationing and of the number of liquor shops, the consumption of country liquor declined during the year by little over one

lakh proof gallons and of toddy by about five lakh gallons. As a result of this diminishing consumption the revenue from country liquor and toddy decreased by about Rs. 28 lakhs. It is remarkable that "the total consumption also fell short of the fixed ration everywhere." The inference is irresistible that the fixed rationing was not low enough and that more liquor is pressed upon the public than it actually wants. A more serious feature of the report is the increasing consumption of foreign liquor from 776,000 gallons in 1925-26 to 850,000 gallons in 1926-27. The reason for this increase is that restricted rationing of country liquor forces on the price of imported liquor and people resort to cheap foreign liquor. It is regrettable that the consumption of foreign liquor has slightly declined from 30171 to 29495 seers; and in Sind it has actually increased.

On the whole, the progress of prohibition cannot be said to be satisfactory. The steady increase of foreign liquor is a serious matter which shows that prohibition can never be wholly effective unless the people have much greater control over the importation of foreign liquor. We have said that one cause of increased consumption of foreign liquor lies in the tendency of restricted rationing to force up the price of country liquor. The right remedy is not to abandon the rationing system but to couple it with severe restrictions on the importation of foreign liquor and its sale and the immediate introduction of complete prohibition in selected areas, as recommended by the Prohibition Finance Committee. That committee has suggested various alternative methods of minimising the temporary loss of liquor revenue and of recouping it from other sources. But the Resolution of the Government on the Excise Administration report gives no idea whatsoever as to what action Government intend taking on the report. The Committee's report is still under consideration and the Excise Department and Government as a whole are only harping on the financial and administrative difficulties "which have to be overcome before the goal of total prohibition comes into sight." So Government's pledge of prohibition in twenty years has come to this that the goal is not yet in sight. We have often shown before that, apart from the ethics of relying upon a tainted revenue, the financial difficulty has been too much exaggerated by Government and the Prohibition Finance Committee has shown several ways out of the difficulty. As regards the administrative difficulty, Government have all along been making capital of the difficulty of preventing illicit distillation and smuggling. There are always difficulties in preventing crime but no civilised country fights shy of coping with those difficulties. Prohibition has been proved to be a success in several countries outside India and even in some Indian States. The fact is the Government are not in earnest about prohibition. It is necessary that the prohibition agitation should be much better organised than it is at present. The Commissioner of Excise says: "Prohibition must come from within and not without. It can never be forced upon the people against their wishes." But as a matter of fact the people in every province have all along wished for and clamoured for prohibition and it is Government alone that are standing in the way. However, as the Commissioner suggests, let the movement from within be stronger and stronger till it is irresistible.

IS A CITY CIVIL COURT NECESSARY?

We pointed out the other day how the present exorbitant cost of litigation in our High Court could be reduced by reforms in certain directions. The remedy of establishing of a City Civil Court, with jurisdiction upto Rs. 10,000 which has been suggested by "S. R. D." the author of the articles on the subject published in our columns, does not commend itself to us. A City Civil Court would naturally mean 'ad valorem' court fees to be paid to Government which in cases over 10,000 would really be quite considerable. It would mean a separate staff for the judges, their salaries and all other paraphernalia. A City Civil Court has been in existence in Madras since 1916 with a jurisdiction upto Rs. 2,500 (except in testamentary, matrimonial and maritime

matters) and though proposals were made to raise this jurisdiction to Rs. 5,000 they have been found impracticable as it is felt that for suits between Rs. 2,500 and Rs. 5,000 the cost of litigation would probably be higher in the City Civil Court by reason of the Court Fees Act so that litigants would be required to pay more for a decision by an inferior tribunal. The Civil Justice Committee remark in their report in regard to about Calcutta: "From time to time proposals have been made for the establishment in Calcutta of a court on the analogy of the city civil court of Madras; a court, that is to say, which would try all suits except those arising in the probate, matrimonial or maritime jurisdiction, provided that such suits arose within the city of Calcutta and did not exceed a certain figure of value for the purpose of jurisdiction. Any such court would almost certainly have to charge fees 'ad valorem' under the Court Fees Act. It would require a separate establishment. It would presumably have considerable execution work to do in cases in which execution was sought against immovable property in Calcutta. Whether one judge or two judges would be required is perhaps a question. It has been argued with some degree of force that a small partnership suit, partition suit, or administration suit arising within Calcutta costs the parties too much in the way of fees to the profession if it is litigated in the High Court. We do not doubt that there must be cases where the whole of the partnership or other property in dispute has been dissipated in costs. Unfortunately, cases of this character are not seldom those in which a careful preparation, such as is done by an attorney, is very necessary. We are not satisfied, indeed, that such cases would not be disposed of in the High Court in a manner more beneficial to the parties and less likely to result in appeal than if they had been handled by a court of the mofussil type. We are unable to report in favour of the institution of such a City Civil Court, whether on the grounds of economy or of expedition. We think that litigants would pay as much and receive less satisfaction under the proposed system. Cases affecting immovable property in Calcutta, should, we think be determined in the High Court. Commercial cases above two thousand rupees not infrequently call for argument and decision by lawyers specially trained in commercial matters. To get a cheap judge is by no means always an economy, and it is a matter of debate whether appeals brought from such a court as is proposed would not considerably exceed the appellate work that now arises out of the same cases."

BOYCOTT OF SIMON COMMISSION

LALA LAJPAT RAI'S MOTION

INDEPENDENT AND CONGRESS PARTIES' SUPPORT

NEW DELHI, Feb. 13.

After the Assembly rose for the day both the Congress and the Independent Parties held separate meetings in connection with the resolution to be moved on the 16th regarding the boycott of the Simon Commission and gave support to the motion of Lala Lajpat Rai which will be moved as an amendment to Mr. M. K. Acharya's resolution.

The meeting of the Independent Party was attended by Mr. M. A. Jinnah (Leader), Sir Purushottamdas Thakurdas, Mahomed Yakub, Hajee Abdullah Kassim, Nawab Ismail Khan, Fazul Rahimulla, Mr. A. K. Siddiqui, Mr. Kasim Ali, Abdul Matin Choudhry, Mr. Sarvotama Rao and Raja Ghaznafar Ali.

The resolution passed by the Party, "non com," was to the effect that the Statutory Commission as announced was unacceptable and therefore the Party should support any motion for its rejection. A.P.

INDEPENDENTS DECIDE TO SUPPORT BOYCOTT MOTION

NEW DELHI, Feb. 13.

At a meeting of the Independent Party of the Legislative Assembly held to-day it was decided that the Statutory Commission as announced is not acceptable and therefore the Party should support any motion for its rejection.

The following members were present. Mr. Jinnah, the leader, Sir Purushottamdas Thakurdas, the Deputy Leader, Mohi Muhammad Yakub, the Deputy President of the Assembly, Haji Abdullah Harrison, Nawab Ismail Khan, Fazul Ibrahim Rahimullah, Abdul Matin Choudhury, Khan Bahadur Haji Abdullah Kasim, Abdul Kasim Siddiqui, Mr. Sarvotama Rao, and Raja Ghaznafar Ali Khan.

LALPAT RAI TO MOVE BOYCOTT RESOLUTION

CONGRESS PARTY WANTS FURTHER PERMISSION TO ATTEND

NEW DELHI, Feb. 13.

The Congress Party in the Assembly held a meeting this noon with Pandit Motilal Nehru in the chair. The Party considered the All-Party resolution on boycott of Simon Commission of which Lala Lajpat Rai has given notice for the 16th and adopted it with a few verbal modifications. The Party also decided by a majority to apply to the Working Committee for permission to oppose in the Assembly to-morrow a bill to provide that partitions and separations of interest among the members of Hindu undivided families and other transactions among persons governed by the Hindu Law shall, in certain cases, be effected by written and registered instruments. This Bill has been passed by the Council of State and is tabled for consideration and adoption by the Assembly to-morrow. After some discussion as to the importance of the Bill, it was decided to apply to the Working Committee for permission to attend the Assembly to-morrow in order to oppose the Bill.

MUSLIM SUPPORT TO BOYCOTT RESOLUTION

ASSURANCE TO MR. JINNAH

NEW DELHI, Feb. 13.

In reference to the statement that Muslim members are likely to vote against the resolution according to official whips, it is understood that Mr. Jinnah has been assured of substantial Muslim support to the boycott resolution irrespective of All-Party Conference decision, on questions of Electorates, Separation of Sindh, etc. Reiteration of boycott by the Independent Party is considered as of good augury from the boycott point of view. Mian Abdul Haye is said to be the only member of the Independent Party, whose allegiance the Front Benches have been able to wean away from the Independent Party.

ALL-PARTY BOYCOTT RESOLUTION

OFFICIAL WHIPS CONFIDENT OF DEFEATING IT,

NEW DELHI, Feb. 13.

It is understood that the official whips are confident of defeating the All-Party boycott resolution though by a narrow majority when the resolution comes before the Assembly on the 16th inst. This hope, it is said, is based on the expectation that to-day's sitting of the All-Party Conference

will witness a split on the issue of joint electorates, separation of Sindh and reforms in the North Western Frontier Provinces. It is also stated that efforts will be made to prolong the debate on the boycott resolution on the 16th and take over the debate to 23rd, when, it is expected that unofficial attendances will be much thinner than it would be on the 16th.

In view of these contingencies, whips of popular parties are appealing individually and publicly that all members should hasten to be present at Delhi, and record their vote for the boycott resolution, and thus take no risk of the Assembly resolution being lost by any move on the other side.—Free Press.

SIMON SEVEN AND ASSEMBLY

PRESIDENT PATEL CONSULTS MOTILALJI

NEW DELHI, Feb. 12.

In pursuance of the campaign to get up a welcome or one function or another for the Simon Commission, it is understood that a written representation has been addressed to the President of the Legislative Assembly requesting him to invite the Commissioners to come and visit the Assembly Chamber on a non-working day and also invite such members of the Assembly as are willing to be present to meet the Commissioners.

It is understood that ordinarily the courtesy of showing the Commission round the Assembly Chamber would be discharged by the Indian Branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association or by the Secretary of the Assembly, who is Mr. L. Graham. But since in deference to the opinion of the Indian members who held that it would be abusing the institution of the Empire Parliamentary Association to drag it into welcoming people who came not as Parliamentarians but as members of a political delegation, with a definite official mission, it has been attempted to appeal to the President of the Assembly to save the situation by inviting the Commissioners on his own initiative. But as owing to the lack of observance of the ordinary etiquette on the part of the Commissioners, President Patel is reported not to entertain any idea of social recognition of the Commissioners while the officials are said to be racking their brains for some way out. Sir Darcy Lindsay has come forward, it is stated, with a letter to the President formally requesting him to invite the Commissioners to visit the Assembly Chamber and to meet the members of the Assembly.

With the recent event caused by the action of the President of the Council of State in acting without reference to the parties in his Council, President Patel has, it is stated, taken the only constitutional course open to him of writing to Pandit Motilal Nehru, the leader of the Opposition, as to his views in the matter. It is understood that with the sanction of his Party, Pandit Motilal Nehru has informed the President that any such action on his part would be contrary to the wishes of the large section of the House drawn from the ranks of the Congress, Nationalist and Independent Benches. In the circumstances, it is likely that President Patel might feel it obligatory to consult the House when it is in open session.—Free Press.

POSITION OF CONGRESS IN REFERENCE TO COMMISSION

PT. MOTILAL'S LETTER TO PRESIDENT PATEL

NEW DELHI, Feb. 13.

It is understood that Pandit Motilal Nehru's reply to President Patel's letter with reference to the letter of Sir Darcy Lindsay suggesting that the Simon Commission should be invited to the Assembly Chamber, reiterates the position of the Congress and the Congress Party in reference to the Commission, and adds that considering that the Nationalist and the Independent Parties are in accord with the Congress Party on this question, it is for the President to determine as a non-party man. But at the same time as the President, he should not do something which is contrary to the declared wishes of so many parties in the Assembly. The Congress Party would not attend any function that may be arranged.—Free Press.

MR JINNAH'S LETTER TO MR. PATEL

NEW DELHI, Feb. 13.

The following is the text of the letter of Mr. Jinnah to President Patel in reference to Sir Darcy Lindsay's suggestion about the President inviting the Simon Commission.

Dear Mr. President, "I have ascertained the views of my party and beg to inform you that having regard to the decision of the Party already taken that they cannot accept the Commission and the scheme announced by the Government, I have no doubt that the Party will follow that line to-day's sitting of the All-Party Conference

TERRIBLE PIT DISASTER

SUDDEN EXPLOSIONS IN MINE

13 PERSONS MISSING

LONDON, Feb. 12.

A terrible pit disaster occurred in the Haig pit, Whitehaven. A party of twenty-one was endeavouring to locate the body of one of the men killed in an explosion in December the removal of which had then been prevented by fire. Shortly after midnight, some of the party were taking refreshments and recharging an oxygen apparatus when four explosions occurred. The fourth was the most violent and threw the men off their feet. Eight survivors, blinded and dazed and partially gassed, stumbled and crawled guided by only one lamp two miles to the base of shaft where they arrived in the most exhausted condition.

RESCUE WORK IMPOSSIBLE.

It is confirmed that thirteen persons are missing and all hope regarding them has been abandoned. Rescue work is impossible.

ELECTORATES AND SIND

POURPARLERS TO MAINTAIN STATUS QUO.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 13.

The All-Party Conference held four hours' sitting to-day when it discussed the Hindu-Muslim question in all its aspects. Deliberations had not concluded when the Conference adjourned. The consensus of opinion seemed to be in favour of 'status quo' and retention of separate electorates and non-separation of Sind, etc., in the absence of complete agreement on the question of joint electorate and separation of Sind.

It is understood that this suggestion was made by Moulvi Muhammad Yakub and Raja Ghaznafar Khan and met with the general support from Hindu leaders like Lala Lajpat Rai and Pandit Malaviya. Hindu representatives of Sind strenuously opposed the separation of Sind as a part of the settlement of the electorate issue and demanded that the question be from Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru, emphasising would mean that the will of the majority of the population shall prevail.—Free Press.

Due to a heavy fall of roof and foul atmosphere. The area of explosion has been sealed up. Victims were all members of inspection party including two government inspectors and nine officials.—Reuter.

DISCUSSION ON FRAMING OF CONSTITUTION.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 13.

In reference to the discussion in the All-Parties' Conference to the question of the appointment of a committee to frame a constitution providing for the attainment of full responsible Government, Mr. A. Rangaswamy Iyengar made a valuable contribution to the discussions when he dwelt at length on the comprehensiveness of the formula. Mr. Rangaswamy Iyengar maintained that the formula was comprehensive enough to include every form of responsible Government from the Irish Free State status to dominion status. Moulana Mahomed Ali also took part in

VIRAMGAM CORDON TO GO?

CONTROL OVER BEDI BUNDER

GOVT. OFFER OF 60 LAKHS TO JAM SAHEB.

JAMNAGAR, Feb. 12.

Rumour is busy with the future control of the Port of Bedi Bunder, whose rapid development into a serious rival to Bombay provoked an intense agitation here culminating in the repositioning of the Viramgam Customs Cordon. It would appear that the present settlement is not to be the last word on the question, and that the Government of India wish to go a step further in an attempt to remove all causes of complaint coming from whatever quarter. This, it is reported, they intend to do by getting control of the Port and with this object are understood to have made an offer of Rs. 60 lakhs. Though the Jam Saheb is said to expect considerably more, an agreement is regarded as almost

PRESIDENT NOT CONSULTED

WHY COMMISSIONERS WERE LODGED AT WESTERN HOTEL

INTERPELLATIONS IN ASSEMBLY

NEW DELHI, Feb. 13.

The Legislative Assembly, held a short sitting to-day and the agenda included introduction by Sir George Rainy of the Tariff Bill including changes recommended by the Tariff Board's various reports and the motion for a Select Committee on the Indian Mines Bill.

QUESTIONS ABOUT COMMISSION.

Replying to Moulvi Muhammad Yakub's question why the Simon Commission members were lodged at the Western Hotel, Mr. Graham said this was done in order that they might be easily accessible to the members of the Indian Legislature who indicated a desire to see the Chairman or the members of the Commission. The building was controlled by the New Capital Committee and the decision to accommodate Commissioners in the Western Hotel was taken on December 17th. Neither the President of the Assembly nor any other member was consulted. The matter was not referred to the House. Nine rooms had been allotted to the Commissioners and they would be charged at the daily rate. There was no Committee room in the hotel for the members, and the room converted into drawing room was not reserved for the members of the Commission but was open to all residents of

the Hotel. Of the fifty-five quarters in the Hotel thirty-seven had been placed at the disposal of the Legislative Department for the period of the session for offering to the members of the Indian Legislature.—A.P.

UNION GOVT'S DECISION.

Mr. Jinnah made a statement announcing the Union Government's decision to withdraw Clause 104 of the Liquor Bill. (Applause). The decision, he was sure, would be received with great relief not merely because of the relief afforded to Indians in South Africa but because of the freedom it would give to the great frictions which now animated that Government in the treatment of Indian problems.

TARIFF BILL.

Sir George Rainy then introduced his Tariff Bill which he said in his vernacular he would describe as the hotchpotch of various tariff amendments none of them very important. The decision of the Government on the recent report of the Tariff Board regarding betting was also included in the Bill.

Questioned by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, the Commerce Member assured Sir Walter there would be no hurry, and Sir Walter would get time to consult his constituents on the provisions of the Bill.—A.P.

POONA CITY ELECTIONS

SEQUEL TO COURT DECISION

POONA, Feb. 12.

Dr. Naidu President, Poona City Municipality and the Chief Officer, Mr. Tambolkar, who recently saw the Collector of Poona at Narayangaon with regard to the holding of the Poona City elections which are due to take place on the 20th instant, were informed by that officer that he had sent the District Judge's recommendation to Government for its decision. It is thought nevertheless that the elections will take place on the 20th instant.

It will be remembered that in his judgment in the appeal brought by Mr. Rajguru asking that his name be restored to the Poona City Electoral Rolls, Mr. Wild, the District and Sessions Judge, Poona recommended that in view of the fact that nearly 9,000 electors had been disenfranchised for non-payment of taxes the elections be postponed to enable the electoral rolls to be revised.—A.P.

the threat of crippling the higher education of Bengal.

MAKING FETISH OF DISCIPLINE. Presiding over the Hughly District Teachers' Conference yesterday Sir Devaprasad Saravdhikari said: "It is unwise to condemn the whole nation for the action of a handful of men. I should, therefore, warn all concerned and particularly my own countrymen to have forbearance in the face of such threats. Where will secondary education get its proper supply of teachers, if highest education is stopped? So the plea of supporting primary education is too thin a veil for the purpose once more I would request you not to be persuaded. All Bengal will stand up solidly as one man against any attempt to deprive the province of its higher culture. I value discipline highly but I do not like to make a fetish of it."—Free Press.

BENGAL GOVERNOR'S CHALLENGE.

"TRIBUNE'S" CONDEMNATION OF GOVT. POLICY

LAHORE, Feb. 13.

Commenting on the Bengal Governor's Convocation Address, the "Tribune" under the caption "An undignified threat" writes: "It is indeed the most extraordinary fact that at the time when responsible public opinion in Calcutta is loud in its condemnation of excesses perpetrated by police and military and when such a man as the Vice-Chancellor who has never in all his life been associated with political agitation, has felt compelled to lodge a protest against the conduct of the police within the University premises, the head of the Government instead of expressing sincere regret for the conduct of his subordinates, has actually rendered the position worse by making observations which the University and all those associated with it are bound to resent as adding insult to injury."

The paper concludes by saying that if Bengal is not readjusted, she cannot be slow to accept the challenge thrown out by the "Tribune".

SUBSTANTIAL CUT IN U.S. NAVAL PROGRAMME

FORECAST OF "NEW YORK TIMES"

LONDON, Feb. 13.

New York.—The "New York Times" on the authority of the "Big Navy" group in the Congress forecasts a substantial cut in the appropriations of the naval building programme owing to a deluge of protests. Recalling the fact that President Coolidge in 1926 had declared that the navy was then ample for all practical purposes, the paper administers a cuff of 400 million dollars, elimination of provisions.

KING AMANULLAH'S INDISPOSITION

RECEIVES BAD CUT ON THROAT WHILE SHAVING

LONDON, Feb. 13.

With regard to King Amanullah's indisposition, the "Daily Mail" correspondent from Brussels says that the King received a bad cut on his throat while shaving on Friday morning. He fainted after the evening banquet and was removed to bed. A Belgian doctor was summoned to assist the King's private doctor, King Amanullah was wearing a bandage round his throat when he left for Switzerland.—Reuter.

THIRTY-NINE MINERS PERISH

LONDON, Feb. 13.

Tinimins (Ontario) As the result of the fire in the Hollinger Goldmine, thirty-nine miners have perished. Thirty bodies have been recovered.—Reuter.

KING AMANULLAH ARRIVES AT CAUX

LONDON, Feb. 12.

Berne.—King Amanullah has arrived at Caux.—Reuter. The King's arrival at Caux is the result of the decision for thirty-five submarines and a decrease of cruisers from twenty-five to fifteen or twelve.—Reuter.

MORE EVENING PAPERS FOR ENGLAND.

LONDON, Feb. 13.

Lord Rothermere in the "Daily Mail" announces the immediate formation of a Company "With large financial resources" to be termed "The Northcliffe Newspapers Limited" for the publication of a series of evening papers in the provinces. The ventures will be raised up to five million sterling besides two and a half million ordinary shares of one sterling of which Lord Rothermere is applying for 500 thousand. Lord Rothermere will be the Chairman of the Company.—Reuter's Special.

The paper concludes by saying that if Bengal is not readjusted, she cannot be slow to accept the challenge thrown out by the "Tribune".

THREAT TO CRIPPLE HIGHER EDUCATION

STRONG RESENTMENT AMONG BENGALIS

A NEW DELHI, Feb. 13. (Special) GOVT. CALUTTA, Feb. 13. (Special) Disposition in the Convocation the given in a lecture by the Government of Bengal.

A CALCULATED INSULT

"NO SUITABLE INDIANS AVAILABLE"

INDIAN TRADE COMMISSIONERS IN COLONIES

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Feb. 13.

For once, the Members of the Council of State were in a mood to listen to lengthy speeches but Mr. P. C. D. Chari deprived himself of a chance of resolving not to make his motion standing on the agenda. This motion intended to urge on Government the desirability of any further delay in giving effect to the recommendations of the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee and the necessity of convening a conference of representative non-officials as to how best to give effect to them. But Mr. S. N. Hajji, commonly called in the lobbies of the Legislative Assembly as "Admiral Hajji" and one or two other friends who had been zealously pursuing this matter in the more popular Chamber, had advised Mr. Chari not to touch a defeat in the Upper House, as such a verdict would prejudice the chances of their private negotiations with Sir George Sethna, Commerce Member in giving effect to the recommendations. Mr. Chari realised the wisdom of the suggestion, and intimated to the Council, through the Speaker, of his intention not to move the resolution.

HORNOBBING IN LOBBIES

The ground was thus clear for Sir Phiroze Sethna to make a most modest suggestion, couched in too cautious a language. His original resolution was to ask Government to appoint Trade Commissioners or Commercial Attaches in the Colonies of the British Empire and in Europe and America, in order to develop Indian trade and commerce with those Colonies and countries, these new posts to be thrown open to Indians in the first instance. But after hectoring with Sir Geoffrey Corbett, the Commerce Secretary, in the lobbies, he modified this demand into a request to Government to consider the appointment of Trade Commissioners, etc. Perhaps, Sir Phiroze Sethna thought that this amendment would secure for the motion a ready acceptance and early action. But he was later disillusioned to a degree which made him feel that after all he was not wise in having toned down his already modest suggestion. However, his speech was very thorough, and one which obtained the approval of Sir Dinshaw Wacha and Mr. Khaparde, who by their cheers at several stages, expressed their cordial support.

Sir Phiroze Sethna referred to the impressions of Dewan Bahadur Rangachari's Australian tour and his own impressions in South Africa when he went there as a member of the Habibullah Deputation, all of which convinced him that if India is to make progress commercially, and keep pace with the commerce of other countries, no time should be lost in setting up commercial intelligence bureaux under Indian Trade Commissioners in order that the merchants in India might know the detailed requirements of other countries and markets where Indian produce could be sold at favourable rates even as Canada, Germany, and other advanced countries had done in recent years. "I do not wish to make my resolution a peg to hang a political discourse on," remarked Sir Phiroze Sethna apologetically.

NO SUITABLE INDIAN AVAILABLE. But Sir Geoffrey Corbett evidently saw in it nothing but politics. Although he accepted the resolution, he damned the suggestion with faint praise. If the mover was thorough and clear with his case, Sir Geoffrey was too diffuse and confusing in his treatment of the subject so much so that Mr. S. R. Das, Law Member, fell fast asleep and was hard to rouse. Indeed, Sir Geoffrey ran amok in talking of all irrelevant subjects not excluding a grading board and made a hash of the whole thing, but the Council bore it all peacefully and the reward was the sting in the tail; for, the Commerce Secretary asserted that no suitable Indians are available for the posts of Trade Commissioners, and if any is appointed, he may after some years be an Indian member of the Indian Civil Service.

Sir Phiroze Sethna could not brook this calculated insult offered by Sir Geoffrey who had promised him in the lobbies a more generous treatment. But the surprise still was that the Parsi Knight and two other unofficial speakers endorsed the Commerce Secretary for his "sympathetic" speech and Government's acceptance of the motion.

SIR PHIROZE SETHNA'S DEMAND.

COMMERCE SECRETARY'S PESSIMISM

NEW DELHI, Feb. 13.

The Council of State represented this morning to discuss an important resolution of Sir Phiroze Sethna. Sir George Geoffrey was sworn in.

Mr. Ramdas Pantulu was the only Swarajist present.

At question time replying to Sir Phiroze Sethna on behalf of the Commerce Secretary, Mr. Haig announced that negotiations were in progress to appoint a group of persons to East Africa and the countries nearer to India to enquire into the possibilities of marketing Indian pro-

duce, especially textiles. Whatever was done by this or such other deputations to enquire into the market condition of other countries for Indian manufactures, one thing was clear, that is, the Indian merchants themselves should realise the need of co-operation in pooling their resources in order to take full advantage of marketing facilities which would be opened by Trade Commissioners. In this latter sphere, the services of Sir David Chadwick were invaluable. Government agreed with the mover that Indians should be appointed as Trade Commissioners but the difficulty was in getting suitable Indian candidates. Government wanted for these posts successful Indian businessmen and such successful businessmen would not be available on the salaries which Government could pay. The Government of India, therefore, was of opinion that the Indian members of the Indian Civil Service might be trained for this purpose. (Sir Phiroze Sethna here smiled.)

TRADE REPRESENTATION IN BRITISH EMPIRE.

Sir Phiroze Sethna then moved a resolution urging the Government of India to consider the appointment of Trade Commissioners of Commercial Attache in Colonies of the British Empire, and in countries of Europe and America in order to develop Indian trade and commerce with those Colonies and countries and that the new posts should be thrown open to the Indian in the first instance. The mover pointed out that the development of trade and commerce in every country was bound up with general prosperity. It increased the revenue of the state, tended to raise the average income of the people and diminished unemployment. If India were to keep pace with others, they could not afford to shelve the question any longer. He knew that even in the field of export Japan had beaten India because they did not send anything new. For this Government was to be blamed. Considering the class of people who produced these articles it was the duty of Government to point out to them the defects and explain to them what was wanted by importing countries. If they had trade commissioners to guide their dealers and to explain to them all those points there would no doubt be a large and growing trade, even in their curios and handicrafts. Because of the lack of propaganda they were losing ground. Sir Phiroze Sethna feared that their position would get worse if they did not have qualified men on the spot to guide their traders and merchants—how best to retain those markets.

CANADA'S INSTANCE. Proceeding, the speaker gave the instance of Canada which established its commercial intelligence service in 1906. Since the introduction of this service there was an increase in exports of 540 per cent and imports of 360 per cent.

Concluding, Sir Phiroze Sethna requested Government to make a beginning and send out men to such countries as Canada, South Africa, Australia, the United States of America and Germany and by degrees to others. He did not wish to make his resolution a peg to hang a political discourse on, but their very inferior political status, carried with it numerous disadvantages one of which was that certain careers which were open to citizens of independent countries were closed against them. These disadvantages, he said must as far as possible be minimised.—A. P.

INCHCAPE DISCOURAGES SCHEME.

Sir Geoffrey Corbett made a long speech, a conclusion of which he expressed the acceptance of the resolution on behalf of Government. He referred to the steps taken by Government to appoint Trade Commissioners in England and various other countries. Indeed, Indian Trade Commissioners were appointed in Mombasa and the Government of India had then prepared a large scheme for the organisation of commercial service including recruitment of Trade Commissioners abroad. At this time, the Inchcape Committee came and not only was the post of the Trade Commissioner at Mombasa abolished but the activities of the Trade Commissioner in England were considerably curtailed. This decision discouraged to some extent the revival of the scheme which the Government of India had in view. But in 1926, Government appointed a Publicity Officer attached to the Trade Commissioner. But the Standing Finance Committee of the Assembly granted this appointment only as an experimental measure and that too for one year only. The House would well realise how difficult it was to open a campaign of advertisement or publicity when it was limited to one year and how difficult it was also to get a suitable man for one year only. Fortunately, however, the Standing Finance Committee had now made this appointment permanent. This was due to the fact that in recent years, the value of trade overseas was becoming appreciated in an atmosphere created by the Wembley Exhibition and also because of the energy and enthusiasm with which Sir Atul Chatterjee was conducting his activities.

JOBS FOR CIVILIANS.

Proceeding, Sir Geoffrey expatiated on the advantages of commercial organisations, especially the need of participation in exhibitions under the auspices of the Empire Marketing Board, and expressed gratification that the proposal to make Indian Trade Commissionership permanent had been approved by the Standing Finance Committee of the Assembly. This Committee, he was further glad to find, had approved of the scheme by which persons would be trained for Trade Commissionerships elsewhere. This scheme would be dealt with sympathetically. In this connection, he alluded to the deputation of three persons to East Africa and the countries nearer to India to enquire into the possibilities of marketing Indian pro-

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WASHINGTON.—Mr. Hoover has announced his candidature for the Republican Presidential nomination.—Reuter.

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HARTAL ON SIMON'S ARRIVAL WORKING COMMITTEE ON MADRAS BAN

LEADERS FAVOUR DEFIANCE

The Congress Working Committee met this afternoon when it considered the representation from Madras workers asking for instructions as to what should be done on the day of the arrival of the Simon Commission at Madras. The Boycott Committee had, by a majority decided against Hartal and the representation was from the dissentients.

To consider the representation, the Working Committee invited Messrs. A. Ramaswami Iyengar, the Hon. Dr. U. Rao, the Hon. Mr. Ramdas, Mr. T. Prakasam, Mr. R. K. Shanmukham Chetty and Mr. A. Ramaswamy Mudaliar to consider with the Committee.

It is understood that excepting Mr. A. Ramaswami Mudaliar who is of opinion that hartal might possibly lead to communal complications, all others from Madras, lead by Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, were of the opinion that the orders under Section 144 should be disobeyed and hartal should be observed. Pandit Malaviya also supported this proposal. The Working Committee has, however, reserved its final decision till to-morrow.

The Working Committee has declined to sanction the attendance of the Congress members of the Legislative Assembly to attend to-morrow's (14th) sitting for the purpose of opposing Hindu Family Transactions Bill.—Free Press.

ACTS "INSTIGATED BY DESIGNING PERSONS"

MADRAS MUSLIMS ON HARTAL HAPPENINGS

WARNING AGAINST COMMUNAL DISCORD

MADRAS, Feb. 13.

A statement has been issued to press over the signatures of twenty leading Moslems including Jamal Mahomed Sahab, Khan Bahadur Kuddush Badsha and Mr. K. K. Pokker of the Peoples Party deploring "the happenings in Madras on 3rd February" and condemning "the acts of violence and rowdism perpetrated by irresponsible and illiterate persons who were evidently instigated by designing persons" and appealing to Muslims to beware of any attempt to create Hindu-Muslim division which would be disastrous to the community and the country.—A. P.

MAGISTRATE'S DEFIANCE OF COUNCIL RESOLUTION

MADRAS SWARAJIST'S MOTION FOR CENSURE

MADRAS, Feb. 13.

It is understood that Mr. G. Hariawattam Rao, M.L.C., has given the notice of an interpellation regarding the Chief Presidency Magistrate's action prohibiting hartal propaganda and also notice of a resolution to the following effect: "That Government do convey to the Chief Presidency Magistrate their strong disapproval of the House regarding his action restraining a large number of persons of Madras, including the members of this Honourable House, from publishing leaflets, pamphlets, posters and the general public from receiving the same. In face of the expressed resolution of the Council advocating the boycott and that the Government do take measures as would immediately restore the birth-right of the people of Madras to freedom of expression of opinion."—Free Press.

THE PICK OF BUSINESSMEN. Sir Phiroze Sethna replying, thanked the Commerce Secretary for accepting his resolution. He pointed out that there were large numbers of capable Indian businessmen who were anxious to go out and serve as Trade Commissioners, not only because these posts offered opportunities of learning trade conditions of other parts of the world, but also because they could rise to even higher posts. From his own personal knowledge of the Trade Commissioners in South Africa and Canada, he could assert that they were able to attain to higher positions. Sir Phiroze added that only the Government of India was prepared to select the pick of the men, there would be at least three hundred Indian businessmen always on the waiting list for these posts. Instead of going slow with the schemes, Sir Phiroze Sethna urged Government to proceed fast enough so that the country's commerce and trade could continue to expand.

THE RESOLUTION WAS ADOPTED UNANIMOUSLY.

COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY. Replying to Sir Phiroze Sethna in the Council of State to-day, Sir Geoffrey Corbett, Commerce Secretary, said that Government were aware that the position of the cotton textile industry in Bombay continued to be unsatisfactory. Government, however, had no intention to refer the matter to a new tariff board or to a special committee.

RESCIND THE PROHIBITORY ORDER.

MR. POKERS MOVE.

MADRAS, Feb. 13.

It is understood that Mr. K. K. Pokker, a member of the People's Party will move to-day before the Chief Presidency Magistrate for rescinding of the prohibitory order issued on the public as it is ultra vires and beyond powers of a magistrate to issue such a comprehensive order.—Free Press.

SIMON COMMISSION AND MADRAS.

NO LIKELIHOOD OF HARTAL.

MADRAS, Feb. 13.

It is understood that unless the Congress Working Committee at Delhi otherwise directs, there may be no hartal in Madras on the day of the Statutory Commission's arrival at Madras.—A.P.

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ENHANCED TAXATION IN BARDOLI

VOLUNTEERS ON SATYAGRAHA PROPAGANDA

DETERMINATION OF RYOTS TO STAND FIRM

BARDOLI, Feb. 13.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Yesterday evening, after the Conference was over, farmers from several villages gave names of their leaders to receive instructions and send information from and to headquarters at Bardoli. Some of them have enrolled themselves as volunteers also. The workers are divided into several groups, and some of them started for propaganda work last night. A company under the leadership of Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel went to Vankaner and the an-

other under Darbarsahjee Gopaldas went to Khoja.

Lady workers Bhaktiba and Miss Mitha Petit accompanied them. As the marriage season is in its full swing in Bardoli, village workers take this opportunity to go to villages and explain to the people collected there to take part in marriage rejoicings, the resolution passed by the Conference. At Vankaner and Khoja, the people expressed their determination to abide by the Bardoli resolution.

DISASTROUS FIRE IN GOLD MINE

SMOKE AND FUMES HAMPER RESCUERS

LONDON, Feb. 13.

Timmins (Ontario).—A disastrous fire has broken out in the Hollinger gold mine. There have been at least ten fatalities. Twenty-four are missing. A dense smoke and fumes are hampering rescuers. Special fire-fighting apparatus has been rushed from Pittsburgh and expert smoke-lighters from Toronto. Fumes are spreading to the adjacent mines.—Reuter.

MAJORITY OF SEAMEN RETURN SAFELY

20 MEN REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN DROWNED

LONDON, Feb. 13.

Riga.—A message from Leningrad says that 360 horses were also carried to sea on the Ice-floe. Later the sea froze enabling a majority of the fishermen to return safely. Twenty men are reported to have been drowned.—Reuter.

KEMAL PASHA'S SUDDEN ILLNESS

REGAINS CONSCIOUSNESS WITH GREAT DIFFICULTY.

LONDON, Feb. 13.

Paris.—"Echo de Paris" reports that Mustafa Kemal Pasha suddenly collapsed in the street at Angora and lost consciousness, but revived with utmost difficulty.—Reuter.

VIOLENT STORMS SWEEP OVER BELGIUM

CONSIDERABLE DAMAGE CAUSED

LONDON, Feb. 12.

Brussels.—Violent storms have swept Belgium. Many rivers are flooded and several casualties have occurred. Considerable damage has been caused.—Reuter.

VESSEL WRECKED BETWEEN LIVERPOOL AND WIDNES

SIX CREW PERISH

LONDON, Feb. 12.

Apart from the eleven deaths as the result of the hurricane which swept over Britain, six of the crew of the vessel used for obtaining sand from the banks of Mersey perished when the vessel was wrecked between Liverpool and Widnes.—Reuter.

MR. AMERY RETURNS FROM EMPIRE TOUR

LONDON, Feb. 13.

Amery has returned from his 55,000 miles Empire tour. He covered an average of 260 miles a day and delivered over 380 speeches since his departure on 22nd July.—Reuter.

RESCUER OF DISTRESSED DAMSELS.

GUNBOAT BEE'S ROLE IN CHINA

LONDON, Feb. 13.

His Majesty's gunboat Bee in the role of a rescuer of distressed damsels, is described in an official message from China. The Bee was patrolling the Yantse when she received an S. O. S. seventeen miles below Chenglin from seven Chinese junks. The latter explained that they had been held up by pirates who had taken money and also two girls from the junks. The Bee pursued and overhauled the pirates, rescued the girls, and sent them home.—Reuter.

GALE SWEEPS OVER BRITAIN

WIDE-SPREAD HAVOC.

LONDON, Feb. 12.

The great gale which swept over Britain on Friday night and continued intermittently but with decreasing violence until yesterday afternoon was one of the worst ever experienced in this country. In places notably in Northern districts the wind reached a great velocity. At Liverpool it rose temporarily to 104 miles an hour which is a record in England since reliable observations began. Reports of wrecked houses and other havoc have been received from all parts of the country. Five lives were lost and several people were injured. Shipping suffered severely. Telegraph and Telephone wires were brought down and railway services were delayed by the falls of trees across the lines. Heavy northwesterly gales were again blowing this morning in the North Sea and the Channel where heavy seas are running.

OUTWARD AIR SERVICE MAINTAINED DESPITE STORM.

Despite the storm Handley-Page airliners of the Imperial Airways maintained the outward service to Paris, Brussels and Cologne. Inward services from Brussels and Cologne to London were cancelled but one of the Imperial Airways liners carrying eighteen passengers made the fly from Paris to London. The machine encountered gusts of ninety miles an hour and the journey occupied four hours.

STEAMSHIP FOUNDERS.

Steamship Taormina of Oslo bound from Port Talbot to Lisbon with 2,000 tons of coal foundered in the gale at Padstow, Cornwall. By splendid seamanship a Padstow lifeboat got alongside the vessel and rescued the crew of eighteen.

Steamship Montclare on which the Colonial Secretary Amery returned from his tour of the Dominions was held up yesterday at Liverpool by rough weather. Amery is expected to reach London this afternoon.—B. O. W.

SABOO SIDICK TRUST.

WANTED TECHNICAL SCHOOL IN MADANPURA.

A public meeting of the Mahomedans of Bombay was held on Sunday night on the Recreation Ground at Madanpura, Bombay, to protest against the establishment of a technical school for Muslims boys at Matunga out of the Trust of the late Mr. Haji Saboo Siddiek. Kazi Ataulah Sahab presided. Maulana Shaikat Ali explained the object of the meeting stating that the school at Matunga would be of no use to poor Muslim boys and labourers owing to its situation while if one were established at Madanpura it would be of immense benefit.

A resolution proposed by Maulavi Abdul Rauf Khan, seconded by Maulavi Irfan and supported by Maulavi Anis Ahmed, who was allowed to speak by Maulana Shaikat Ali and the Chairman in spite of a part of the audience showing their unwillingness to hear him, to the effect that a sum of Rs. 15 lakhs would be wasted by the Trustees if a school was established at Matunga and protesting against the same and urging the establishment of technical schools in Mahomedan localities such as Madanpura so as to enable poor Muslim boys to take advantage of the same as a day school and receive their education, was passed unanimously. The resolution also requested the Wakf Islah (Improvement) Committee to take immediate steps in the matter and apprise the Mahomedans of its decision so as to enable them to take further steps in the matter and included Messrs. Usman Sobani, Abdul Sattar Wali, Bar-at-Law, Haji Noormohomed and Abdul Shakoor Abdul Latif as members among others of the deputation shortly to wait upon the Hon. Advocate-General. After a vote of thanks to the President, the meeting was dissolved at a late hour.

BOYCOTT OF SIMON COMMISSION.

(Continued from page 7).

cannot recognise Sir John and the members of the Statutory Commission as such. You will however understand that no personal discourtesies are intended by this action of ours.

As regards your suggestion whether as President of the Assembly you should invite members of the Statutory Commission to show over our chambers, it is entirely for you to decide and you can exercise your discretion in such a manner as you may think proper.—Free Press.

COMMISSION'S FUTURE PROGRAMME

CALCUTTA, Feb. 13.

The 'Englishman' is authoritatively informed that the Statutory Commission will arrive in Calcutta on February 20 and leave for Madras on February 22nd.

Sir John Simon, it is understood, will stay with his son Mr. Gilbert Simon at 5 Queens Park, Ballygunge. Other members of the Commission will be guests of Sir Stanley Jackson at the Government House.—Free Press.

JAM SAHEB TO RECEIVE COMMISSION

JAMNAGAR, Feb. 13.

H. H. the Jam Sahab has invited the members of the Statutory Commission to pay a visit to Jamnagar. They have accepted the invitation, and are arriving here on the 7th of March to stay as State guests for five days.—A.P.

PARTY MEMBERS NOT CONSULTED**SIR SANKARAN'S "SECRET" NEGOTIATIONS.**

NEW DELHI, Feb. 11.

Details are available of the manner in which contact was established between the group in the Council of State of which Sir Sankaran Nair is the Leader and Sir John Simon.

At a meeting of the group, when considering Sir John Simon's statement, it was resolved to formulate points which required elucidation. In communicating this resolution to Sir John Simon, the Hon. Secretary of the group, the Hon. Mr. P. C. D. Chari, gave the names of the members of the Party. Sir John Simon took advantage of the opportunity to invite a personal meeting, on which Sir Sankaran Nair as the Leader and Mr. Chari as the Secretary, met Sir John Simon by themselves without any reference to their Group. It is understood that several members of the group are very much annoyed at what they consider to be a secret interview which both the Leader and the Secretary undertook upon themselves without consultation with the Party. Intense dissatisfaction is also expressed on the tone and substance of Sir John Simon's letter, which one party leader said showed a cloven hoof behind Sir John Simon's letter to H. E. the Viceroy. The naked truth is, said this leader, even asking of mere questions will be only by a grace and by the permission of Sir John Simon. This is mockery of a rank character. The Leader and the Secretary of the Party are, however, said to be satisfied with the letter of Sir John Simon.

SIR MANMOHANDAS DIFFERS.

In this connection the Free Press of India is authorized to state that at a meeting of the Party, at which a resolution on Sir John Simon's statement was passed, the Hon. Sir Manmohandas Ramji, who was present, as a member of the group, strongly opposed the motion and voted against it. But the Party's communique gave Sir Manmohandas' name as one of those present but withheld the more im-

portant information that he was a dissident. The Free Press of India regrets any suggestion should have been erroneously made in its messages suggesting that Sir Manmohandas had resiled from his boycott position.—Free Press.

SIR JOHN AT CHESS TOURNAMENT**SIR UMAR HAYAT KHAN'S ASSURANCE TO COMMISSION**

NEW DELHI, Feb. 12.

At the invitation of Sir Umar Hayat Khan, Sir John Simon and Mr. Hartshorn witnessed a match in the Masters' class in connection with the All India Chess Tournament, now in progress, at Sir Umar Hayat Khan's residence in Delhi, and were greatly impressed with the standard of chess play in India.

Sir John who is himself a renowned chess player, later played a game with Sir Umar Hayat Khan. It went on for more than two hours till dinner time when seeing Sir John in an advantageous position Sir Umar withdrew.

At the conclusion of the game, Sir John remarked, "There is one thing common between East and West and that is the game of chess". Before the Commissioners left for the Western Hotel, Sir Umar Hayat Khan assured them that the martial classes throughout India would co-operate with the Commission.—A.P.

TO MEET MOTILALJI**AFTERNOON TEA PARTY ON THURSDAY**

NEW DELHI, Feb. 13.

To meet Pandit Motilal Nehru, Messrs. Srinivasa Iyengar, Shanmukham Chetty, Rangaswami Iyengar, Jamnadas

EARL OF OXFORD'S HEALTH**CONDITION VERY GRAVE**

LONDON, Feb. 13.

The Earl of Oxford and Asquith has developed acute pharyngitis and signs of bronchitis. His condition is grave.—Reuter.

Mehta, Loknath Makerji, Ramarao, Goswami and Ramadas are inviting members of the Legislature and others to an afternoon party at the Council House on the afternoon of the 15th instant.—Free Press.

FILM FOR MEDICOS**EFFICIENCY OF GERMAN INDUSTRIALISTS**

Bombay medicos were entertained to an engaging cinema performance by Messrs. Haver Trading Co., Ltd., at the Royal Opera House on Sunday afternoon. The subject of the film was the exhibition of factories and research laboratories of Messrs. I. G. Farbenindustrie Actien-gesellschaft who are the German manufacturers for Messrs. Haver Trading Company. The workshops of the Company extend over a full square mile and more and the whole place appears like the busiest industrial town. Bacteriological and chemotherapeutic laboratories and pharmaceutical warehouse which form part of the gigantic industrial scheme, are everything that can be wished for. The matchless efficiency of German workers in every department of industry catches the observer's eye at every stage of the film. The department for the preparation of aspirin tablets is particularly attractive on the screen and is a model of perfect efficiency. Besides being highly amusing, the film has got its educative and instructional value which cannot be too much exaggerated.

MR. NARIMAN'S TRIUMPH**SUGGESTION TO PARSİ LADIES**

To the Editor of The Chronicle.

Sir,—The heroic clear sailing of Mr. Nariman through the Harvey-Nariman Case, may be deemed a triumph not only of Mr. Nariman himself, but also as that of the Parsi community; while the splendid spirit of undaunted courage displayed throughout the great ordeal in defence of right against might, must be a signal service done to Truth itself.

Side by side with the men-folk then, we who have followed this brave conflict closely through the press, might well consider ourselves honoured, through this grand achievement, for what are men but what their women folk have made them? By the influence that begins with the cradle and ends with the grave!

Women are admirers of truth and bravery, and though Mr. Nariman may not be the first sample of a pioneer spirit in the community, there may have been in the past an element of homage, for mature experience, rather than the enthusiastic admiration that at present is stirred up in response to the resolute soul-courage of an immature career, which attracts and holds.

Deservedly, therefore, Mr. Nariman may be considered the head of the Youth Movement at the present memorable period of history, and this being so, a suggestion through your sympathetic columns towards an early meeting of Parsi ladies of Bombay, to be convened by public-spirited personages such as Bai Shirinbai M. Cursetji, Mrs. Shirinbai Cama, Mrs. F. S. Taleyarkhan and Mrs. Patuk of the Shri Zarhoshti Mandal, also those belonging to other public bodies, to offer congratulations to Mr. Nariman on his well-earned success, may not be out of place. Not that there would have been any very great difference, had the learned magistrate's decision been less than what it was, yet, the judgment accorded by the Court, though perhaps of a guarded nature, not the less plainly says—"Truth is after all Truth."

Let us devoutly hope there are, in embryo amidst us, many more of the Khurshed Nariman spirit, who in due time may shine forth as true sons and daughters of Mother India, to console her in her sorrows, and cheer, when these have ended.—Yours, etc.

ROSHAN.

Bombay, February 6.

CASE AT INST CENTRAL BANK MANAGER.**ALLEGATIONS UNRESERVEDLY WITHDRAWN**

The two cases in which Mr. R. P. Masani, the manager of the Central Bank of India Limited was charged with defamation by Shewantibai, an Indian Christian, formerly employed as a care-taker in the Byramji Jijeebhoy Home at Matunga and by Dr. A. D. Contractor, the ex-Superintendent of the Home were marked compounded by the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Monday. The following statement was offered in both the cases:

"Dr. Contractor now finds that in the statement of charges complained of Mr. Masani made it quite clear that he had no personal knowledge of any case of misconduct and that the statement had been drawn up on report and allegations made by others. Dr. Contractor, the complainant, therefore, withdraws unreservedly all allegations of malice made by him against Mr. Masani. He also withdraws all threats to file further complaints. Mr. Masani states that it was not his intention to impute any misconduct to Dr. Contractor. He was asked to state specifically what

charges had been made against Dr. Contractor and he accordingly drew up a statement. It was for the sub-committee to investigate the charges and Mr. Masani has nowhere said that he believed any statements made to him."

NO THREAT OF LEGAL PROCEEDINGS
The following explanation was submitted by Nadirshah, the son and Miss Mithibai the daughter of Dr. Contractor:

Mr. Masani says that he has been informed that we have held out threats of legal proceedings against him and his wife.

"UNHAPPY INDIA."**LALAJI'S REPLY TO "MOTHER INDIA"**

CALCUTTA, Feb. 13.

Lala Lajpat Rai has written a reply to Miss Mayo's "Mother India" which will be published by the Banna Publishing Co. The title of Lalaji's volume is "Unhappy India," and it will be issued shortly. Arrangements have been made for simultaneous publication in America and the United Kingdom.—A.P.

nesses in the above cases regarding the Matunga House. We have not held out any such threats and we assure him that there is no reason to apprehend any such move on our part. Mr. Masani may take it from us that neither he nor any witness will be harassed with any such proceedings for anything that may have been said or done in connection with these cases. Mr. Masani stated that the question his Counsel asked in regard to Mr. Nadirshah was based on reports and in hasno where said that he believed any imputations against Nadirshah.

Shewantibai, the complainant in the first case and Dr. Contractor as also the accused agreed to the above statements and the cases were marked as compounded.

IN HOME, SWEET HOME.

Mahatma Gandhi visited his birth-place (Porbandar) when he attended the Kathiawar Political Conference held recently. From left to right: Abbas Sahab, Mahatmaj, and H. H. the Maharaja of Porbandar.

TEA GARDEN SHARES STRONGEST AND SAFEST INVESTMENT.

Strongest and safest investment now-a-days is only in Tea Shares. On the average during the last five years cotton and jute industries have managed to declare a dividend of only 15%, while the Tea Companies in India declared dividend ranging from 15% to 350% (average 80%). The following table will show the paid up capital in the four principal industries in India:

Name of Industries	Paid Up Capital
Tea Industry	Rs. 48,01,95,528/-
Cotton Mills	Rs. 41,63,78,126/-
Jute Mills	Rs. 20,73,01,466/-
Coal Mines	Rs. 14,57,01,720/-

We have come to know that some shares of the Lohar Valley Tea Co. Ltd. are still available at par and will be closed very shortly.

The Company is a promising one. New Nurseries are being prepared with the best Manipuri seeds of Messrs. Planters Stores & Agency Ltd. The Management have proposed to complete 300 acres at the end of 1925. Any one willing to purchase shares of the Company may apply to Messrs. Aryan Planters Agency, 219, Bow Bazar St., Calcutta.

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HINDU WOMEN'S RIGHTS OF INHERITANCE.

(Continued from page 6.)

secondly to introduce the necessary reforms as was done by Mustafa Kemal Pasha in Turkey by having a complete sweep of those books which came in their way.

METHODS OF REFORM.

Mr. Govind V. Deshmukh, Barrister at Law and a member of the C. P. Legislature who presided at the lecture said that if the Hindu women were disqualified to hold property because they could not protect themselves the time had come to disqualify men on the same ground. "Ninety per cent. of Hindu males," he remarked, "cannot defend themselves and their property to-day." He proceeded to tell the audience you should take note of this fact that the educated women who are present here are better qualified to manage and protect their property than the men in the villages who possess neither strength nor education to defend themselves or their proprietary rights. Discussing the two methods of reform suggested by Mr. Kathale, the method of evolutionary reform and the other method of rebellion against the Shastras, Mr. Deshmukh observed that the first was adopted by the Akhil Brahmin Parishad (All-Brahmin Conference) recently held at Akola. But he warned his audience that prostration was sure to ruin the cause of this urgent reform. He said:—

"You could certainly manage to give shares to women by effecting partitions of the joint family property in your life-time between several co-shares, between brothers and brothers, between fathers and sons. But then it shatters away completely the joint Hindu family system. It is for you to make a choice whether you shall completely shatter this system or introduce such changes by legislation as make no difference between sons and daughters of a person for the purposes of holding property and give his widow a share in it and at the same time enable all to live together peacefully and for the good of every member so long as they are together like a co-operative concern. The present state of things, you may be sure, cannot continue. If males do not come forward to help females, they have a weapon now which they can use against you. The females are enfranchised. They can use their power of 'vote' against you by sending their own representatives to the Assembly or the Councils. The point is whether you males shall take the initiative or co-operate with your women-folk to improve their economic condition by giving them rights over property or start a sex war in India."

If this reformist spirit so happily active at Nagpur is not encouraged by Hindus in other parts of India, there is no doubt that the "sex-war" threatened by Mr. Deshmukh will inevitably follow. It is one of the most gratifying signs of educational and social progress in India that very soon Hindu women will come forward themselves to fight this battle for acquiring rights of inheritance.

INDIAN FILM PRODUCERS BEWARE!

(Continued from page 6.)

screen mention of the Indian producing company was made) nor did any Indian get technical training or experience. Foreign director and cameramen travelled first class while the other players had to travel second class in railway journey.

Immediately after the release of the film "Light of Asia," Mr. Pal sent the scenario of "Shiraz" to Germany. No German film company approved it. In the meantime Messrs. Pal and Roy

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Remember, too, that headache is only one of the many evil effects of Constipation. If your bowels do not act regularly, your whole system is poisoned.

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announced a million scheme with some Maharajas at the back from their apartments in London and Reuter cabled the news to India. What further happened the public knows. For telephone calls of trade press editors Mr. Pal was then always out of London.

Now, the Cinematograph Films Bill has passed and a close observer of the British film industry sees a struggle for the revival of old companies and a boom in the flotation of the new producing and distributing companies. Naturally through the legislative protection and actual Government encouragement, the Britishers are determined to exploit the resources of the empire for all good advantages, and they know it better than our film producers, who do not care to know the demand and marketing conditions of the West. The word Indian is sufficient to conjure and attract the masses in several Western countries. The British Pacific Film Company which was to my great surprise so pompously advertised in your paper and which is supposed to have some Indian capital, is already exploiting Indian resources. It is to a great extent done openly. But the new so-called "Ufa expedition" (that is a German concern) is nothing but British Instructional Film Co., Ltd.'s film production in India. This Company is financing the production of "Shiraz" and it has only secured the services of a German director and cameraman, because there is lack of technically skilled men in Britain. Further, the Ufa Company would perhaps distribute the film in Germany but in no other way is it interested in the production. It is a British and not a German film undertaking. No German trade paper has written a word about the picture; on the other hand, the British press has published an account of it as a purely British undertaking without even mentioning the names of Germans who will really make the picture. But Mr. Roy through Free Press agency calls it an "Ufa expedition". It is, however, nothing more or less than the backdoor exploitation of India by a British film company. In the whole scheme, Indians, except Mr. Roy and Mr. Pal, will be hewers of wood and drawers of water.

Indian film producers, gird up your lions! Organise, watch and safe-guard your interest just as every other industry does in all civilised countries.

If there is any question about this, I have facts and figures to prove what I have written.—Yours, etc.

"ONE WHO KNOWS MORE DETAILS."

(We wish to add that we too were surprised at the Free Press message about the "Ufa expedition". We have till now read not a single line about the same in the Ufa Press Bulletin (daily) which we receive and the "Ufa" production programme for 1925 has already been announced. Moreover, we have received communications from our correspondent and friends, who inquired and learned from Ufa, that it has nothing to do with the expedition.—Editor, "Bombay Chronicle.")

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

TRAINING GROUND FOR POLITICS

LONDON, Feb. 11.

That educational institutions were training ground for politics was the theme of an address by Sir Michael Sadler at the annual meeting of the Indian students' union, urging that the first duty of University, both teachers and students, was to shun party spirit, especially in a country where unhealthy political talk might become feverish and unbalanced.

Dr. Datta surveyed the Indian Students' Union Hostel and declared that the membership had reached the saturation point and the Committee would be compelled this year to face the problem of the future provision of accommodation. He hoped that the London University would help them in some way.—Reuter.

CHANCELLOR'S THREAT TO CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY

"STATESMAN'S" COMMENTS

CALCUTTA, Feb. 13.

The "Statesman" referring to H.E. the Governor's threat in the course of his convocation speech to withdraw Government support from the University says:— "We have read these words with deep regret. We are afraid that they will cause consternation, if not resentment throughout Bengal and there will be a general agreement that His Excellency's educational advisors have not served him well. No attempt to strike at the riotous individual through the University will succeed. The Chancellor's advisors seem to have lost their head and put him in an unfortunate position.—Free Press."

BOYCOTT MEETING ON PUBLIC ROAD

MR. BECHAR ASKED TO EXPLAIN

KARACHI, Feb. 11.

Mr. Naraindas Anandjee Bechar, M. L. C., President of the Karachi District Con-

gress Committee, has been called upon by the City Magistrate of Karachi to answer a charge of holding a public meeting and hailing in connection with the boycott of the Simon Commission on a public road in Karachi, in contravention of section 48 of the Bombay Act number four of 1890. The hearing of the case has been fixed for February 17th.—A. P.

BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS SHARP DECLINE IN COAL EXPORTS

LONDON, Feb. 12.

Rugby. The Board of Trade returns for January disclose that the upward trend of exports was maintained during the month, compared with 55.12 millions in January of last year the value of exports last month exceeded £597,000,000 and the past months total was about one million pounds above the figures for December. Imports fell from 113 millions in January 1924 to 100 millions last month. The increase shown in exports was well distributed but the recovery shown in some larger industries is noteworthy. Manufactures of iron and steel were exported to the value of over five and a quarter millions showing an increase of 600,000 pounds. Machinery exports were up by 810,000 pounds. Cotton goods exported exceeded those of the previous January by 760,000 pounds. Increases were also shown in leather manufactures and artificial silk goods. There was a sharp decline in coal exports.—B. O. W.



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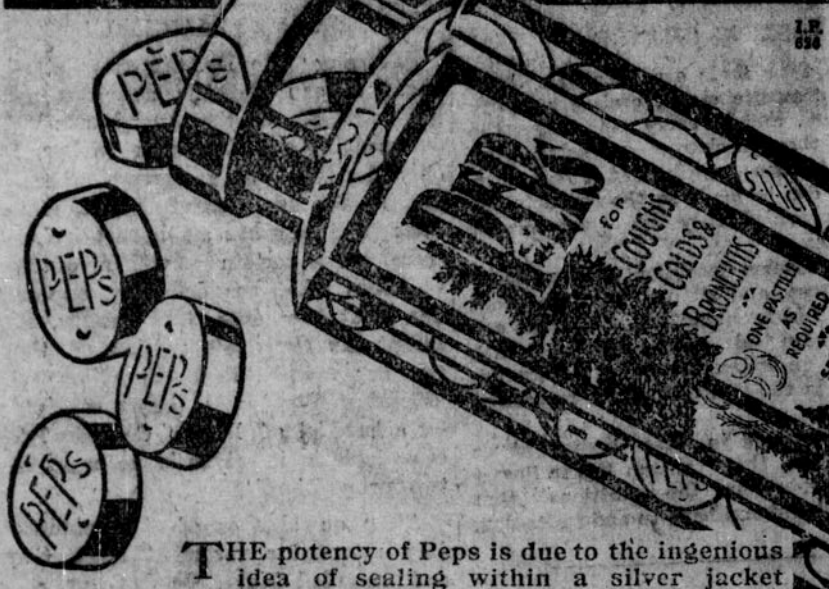
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FOR COUGHS, COLDS & BRONCHITIS

RUSSIAN VIEW OF MADRAS CONGRESS

AFGHAN TRADE WITH RUSSIA

RAPID INCREASE.

(From A. Correspondent).

MOSCOW, Jan. 15. Along with the strengthening of the friendly relations between Soviet Russia and Afghanistan the trade between these two countries is rapidly increasing a plain picture of which can be seen from the following figures:—The total return for the year 1925/26 (both import and export) amounted to 5,294,000 Rubles while in the following year 1926/27 it raised to 7,735,000 Rs. In the same year the export from Afghanistan valued to 4,144,000 Rs. while imports from U.S.S.R. to that country was only 3,421,000 leaving the balance active in the favour of Afghanistan.

Here lies one of the famous principles of the Soviet's policy in the Orient. The Soviet diplomats are of the opinion not to make profit while selling their goods to the East which is economically too much depressed. Not only this but also to return a certain portion of the profit to the East made out by the Soviet trade in the West. It is, therefore, that the prices of the Soviet goods to be had in the Eastern markets are not only lower than that in the West but also lower than they are in Russian markets itself.

WHAT BOLSHIEVICS THINK OF THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

Nearly all the leading newspapers of the Soviet Russia warmly commented the activities of the Madras Session of the Indian National Congress. The comments are generally in the favour of the national movement and in a very friendly mood. 'Izvestia' the official organ of the Soviet Government devoted a special article to the events wherein it mentioned, "The present Session of the Indian National Congress differs from those of the past. It is the first time in the history of the Indian National Congress when it has succeeded in uniting all the political parties of India to counteract the intricate play set up by Great Britain."

"The resolutions of the Indian National Congress demanding the complete independence of India is due to the strong pressure from the toiling masses of India."

"Unanimity with which all the political parties of India have passed the resolution boycotting the Simon Commission clearly shows that India refuses to be a mere executor of the commands of the Viceroy or the Secretary of State for India. Such a decision as has been passed by the National Congress is the first defeat of the British diplomate with India. The second blow to the British policy is the unity between the Hindus and Muslims which has taken place in the form of co-operation between the Indian National Congress and the Muslim League."

NEW YEAR PRESENT TO WORKERS.

The local and the executive organs of the Soviet Government are taking energetic steps to bring the Manifesto of the Central Executive Committee of the U.S.S.R. issued on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the October Revolution, in execution.

It has been declared that from the middle of this month 23 of the biggest textile factories will work for only 7 hours a day and the rest of the factories will within the nearest future come down to the same level of the working hours in such a way that within the year 1928 all the workers of the Soviet Russia will work for only seven hours a day.

In order to solve the problem of unemployment many factories will introduce a third seven hour shift in addition to the two already in practice. The introduction of a new shift will make the Soviet factories run round for 24 hours and will surely give a strong push to the industrial production of this country. In addition to this a slight increase in the wages and salaries is also being expected in order to better the standard of life for the workers and place more free time at his disposal so that he may be able to raise his cultural level and improve his health.

MOTILALJI'S VISIT TO MOSCOW.

In connection with the recent visit of Pandit Motilal Nehru to Moscow the Foreign correspondents in Moscow are of the opinion that "The visit of the leader of the Nationalist Party of India to the country was not only meant to participate in the October Celebrations, but he came with an intention, in the first place to emphasize that India does in no way share the attitude of England towards Soviet Russia."

Whatever may be the aim of the visit of Pandit Motilal to this country it cannot be decidedly said, as he refused to make any statement on this subject; still one thing was quite clear that he returned home quite satisfied with his visit to this country. His direct contact with various persons grata of U.S.S.R. must have given him a clear idea of the situation in the Soviet Russia and its attitude towards the other countries.

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HARM TO INDIAN INDUSTRY

SIR PHIROZE SETHNA ON VEGETABLE GHEE

NEW DELHI, Feb. 8.

It was very alarming picture that was drawn by the Hon. Sir Phiroze Sethna when he supported the resolution of Lala Ramsaran Das in the Council of State for 150 per cent. 'ad valorem' duty on uncoloured imported vegetable ghee. The question has great importance as Sir Phiroze showed by figures as well as expert opinion that vegetable ghee was injurious to health and its import was increasing in leaps and bounds while consumption of pure ghee was going down.

These vegetable products which are imported under different labels, said Sir Phiroze, are merely oils and they are not in the same class for feeding purposes as coconut oil and are therefore inferior. Captain D. R. Thomas, I.M.S., Chemical Analyst to the Punjab Government, conducted experiments on two kittens with the object of roughly estimating the food value of 'Vanaspatti' (vegetable ghee) as compared with butter fat (genuine ghee). He found: "That whenever a cat was fed on Vanaspatti mixture, it declined in weight whilst the cat on fresh milk thrived." "That the signs and symptoms apparent were those of starvation."

SOURCE OF DANGER.

Another authority, Dr. Plimmer, says:—"That the present-day popularity of vegetable ghees, which we owe to the skill of the manufacturer in rendering them palatable, is really a source of danger to the public and especially to the growing section of the population. This is particularly applicable to the poor whose straitened circumstances compel them to eat the cheapest variety. There is a danger of rickets and of stunted growth, and bad teeth will increase if they rely for their fat on the vegetable ghees."

These vegetable products are very little used for cooking purposes in the condition in which they arrive. They are adulterated with locally made ghee and the public are cheated into paying the price of ghee for an adulterated product which is not as good as ghee. In Bombay City alone there are some 20 or 25 large factories whose regular business is to adulterate ghee with imported vegetable products, and there are several hundred small concerns which carry on the same illicit trade.

These vegetable products come mostly or almost exclusively from Holland which country does not produce oil-seeds and they come to India which is the greatest oil producing country in the world. It follows therefore that Holland purchases the oil-seeds from India. It extracts the oil and there are further the costs of manufacture of the vegetable product itself to be added to those of extraction, plus the freight to India and middlemen's profits. It is very probable therefore that some cheap and valueless ingredients are added to reduce the cost to a sufficiently low level to enable the product to be sold so cheaply as even to compete with locally made seed oils which are also used for cooking purposes.

GHEE MANUFACTURERS RUINED.

I have heard the argument advanced that why need we interfere if the poorer people cannot afford to buy ghee and are content to use the imported article for cooking purposes. The opinion of experts is that the imported article is injurious to health, and from that point of view alone Government should take steps to see that we do not get these imports and such imports will cease if the duty on them is raised from 15 per cent. which it is today to at least 100 per cent. if not to 150 per cent. as recommended in the resolution, for otherwise it is bound to compete with locally made oils. There is also the argument used that these vegetable products are imported because enough ghee is not made in the country. The fact however is that it is the imports of these vegetable products which has financially ruined ghee manufacturers and who cannot make ghee and sell it at a profit. This is our experience in the Bombay Presidency.

HARM TO CATTLE-BREEDING.

Again, real harm is being done to the Cattle-Breeding and Dairy-Farming industries of this country. The growing children and the young cattle of India already suffer from the lack of a proper supply of milk. Dairy-Farming depends for its success not merely on the sale of milk but alone on the sale of milk products such as ghee, butter, etc. This industry is passing through critical times and is now being threatened with ruin by the action of the unscrupulous mixers. Crores of rupees are invested in the Cattle-Breeding and Dairy-Farming industries and many earn their living from them. The importance of these industries to an agricultural country like India cannot be too strongly emphasized. The whole of India is greatly interested and affected. Government desire improvements in Cattle-Breeding in this country. If means are not adopted to check the imports of vegetable products Cattle-Breeding and Dairy-Farming will suffer greater losses than what they are doing to-day.—Free Press.

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BOMBAY TUESDAY FEBRUARY 14 1928

LIBEL SUIT WON BY EDITOR

VERDICT AGAINST DR. MARIE STOPES

A letter, written by Dr. Marie Stopes, an advocate of birth control, to the Duke of Northumberland led to a libel action against her which came before Mr. Justice Avory and a special jury in the King's Bench Division in mail week. Mr. Howell Arthur Gwynne, the editor of the "Morning Post", was the plaintiff, and he claimed damages from Dr. Stopes for alleged libel.

DR. STOPES'S LETTER.

The letter in which it was said the libel was contained was sent to the Duke of Northumberland, chairman of the directors of the Morning Post Limited, following the alleged cessation of an advertisement concerning a society with which Dr. Stopes was associated. Addressed to the Duke at Alnwick Castle, the letter was written from 108, Whitfield Street, London, and was as follows:—

"My dear Duke of Northumberland,—I am sure you would just hate to feel that a small handful of Roman Catholics were manipulating your paper, the "Morning Post", unknown to you, and I hasten, therefore, to tell you that this is going on, because I feel sure you would like to put a stop to it. The direct instance, which you can verify, and which I hope you will put right, is a contract for an advertisement made between our society and the "Morning Post" for a year in the "personal" columns, giving the address of our society. This has suddenly been broken, and our advertisement stopped (I think quite unwarrantably, but I have not had time to consult my solicitor yet), but I suspect strongly it is at the instigation of a very small band of Roman Catholics, who I know are out to do this sort of thing wherever it can succeed. Now, are you going to see a contract broken by the "Morning Post" for perfectly proper and suitable advertisements in its columns at the instigation of anybody? I dare say your manager will tell you the matter is controversial. That is the way the cunning Roman Catholics put it. But however controversial it is, since the House of Lords passed a considered motion in favour of what our society is working for, we surely should have the ear of the press.

"With kindest regards, believe me, yours sincerely, Marie C. Stopes."

Mr. Gwynne, for whom Mr. T. J. O'Connor appeared, contended that the words complained of meant that, as editor, he was unduly influenced and controlled in the conduct of his office by a small and cunning band of persons, contrary to the interests of the newspaper, the directors and the shareholders; that he was not a fit and proper person to discharge the duties of editor in the interests of the newspaper, directors, and shareholders.

Dr. Marie Stopes was represented by Mr. W. T. Monckton. In her defence she admitted writing and sending the letter, but denied that it was written of Mr. Gwynne in the way of his office or at all. She also denied that the words had, or were capable of, the meaning alleged, and said that they were written without malice.

EDITOR'S VETO ON ADVERTISEMENTS.

Giving evidence, Mr. Gwynne said he had been editor of the "Morning Post" for 16 1/2 years. There was no truth in the allegation that the paper was manipulated by a small handful of Roman Catholics, as stated by Dr. Stopes, and there could be no manipulation except through him. He had not studied birth control, and had no fixed ideas on the subject. He had a right, which he frequently exercised, to prevent any advertisement appearing in the "Morning Post", and advertisements which were liable to provoke criticism because of their controversial character were excluded.

Cross-examined, Mr. Gwynne said that the advertisement was stopped because it was considered to be contrary to the policy of the paper.

Re-examined, Mr. Gwynne said that if a newspaper were manipulated even by people outside the paper, it was a sign of incapacity or dishonourable conduct on the part of the editor.

The Duke of Northumberland was the next witness. He said that he thought the letter which he received from Dr. Marie Stopes could refer to no one else except Mr. Gwynne. He was not influ-

NO PRISONS IN SOVIET RUSSIA!

JAILS AS TRAINING CENTRES

BRITISH DELEGATION'S REPORT

"COMRADELY" GOVERNOR AND WARDERS

"Soviet Russia To-day," the Report of the British Workers' Delegation to Russia for the celebrations of the 10th Anniversary of the Revolution, has just been issued, and may be bought for sixpence from the Labour Research Department, 162, Buckingham Palace Road, London, S. W. 4. The following are extracts from the report:—

Several of us visited the Lefortovo Prison, just outside Moscow. It is a prison for men, criminals as well as political offenders, serving sentences of over three years; ten years, we were told, is the maximum sentence in Soviet Russia.

The Governor of the prison took us first to a central lobby, from which radiated corridors of cells, and asked us to choose any cells we should like to see. We selected one, and went in, to find two middle-aged peasants, who told us that one was serving seven years for a sexual offence, and the other five years for horse stealing; the latter was also to suffer loss of civil rights for a further five years.

SMOKING AND TALKING.

They both looked healthy and well fed, and told us (in the absence of the Governor) that the prison food was very good and that they got plenty to eat. They also had the right once a week to receive any food supplies brought by their relatives. They could see their friend once a fortnight, in forty-minute visits. There was no restriction whatever on speaking to fellow prisoners, and they could smoke at any time; cigarettes and tobacco could be got from the canteen or from their friends outside.

They had nothing whatever to complain of, and told us, with evident sincerity, that the Governor and warders were "most comradely" with them.

There was a fixed basin in the cell, and a radiator for warmth; a shelf of food tins, washing apparatus, chairs and table, electric light, and two comfortable beds gave the cell the appearance of an ordinary bed-sitting room.

The prisoners told us they could get any books or newspapers they wanted, but they themselves had never learnt to read. In reply to questions they said that they were given every encouragement to learn, in prison, but that they thought they were too old to begin.

CHOOSE CELL-MATES.

The younger of the two said he was forty-two years old, and when we urged that this was very far from being too old he merely shrugged his shoulders and said that perhaps if he had learnt younger he would not have been in trouble.

These two had also decided not to do any work in the prison; there was no compulsion whatever.

One had been in four months and the other six months. In the first instance the Governor allotted the companions in each cell, but if they did not get on together or wanted to share a cell with anyone else in the prison, the transfer was made on a simple request to the Governor.

We noticed, however, that this cell was not particularly clean and was rather untidy, and when we went out we asked the Governor about it.

He told us that the condition of the cells, so long as they were not insanitary, was left to the people themselves; in the cell which we had struck the prisoners were of a relatively low type, as we had gathered ourselves from their unwillingness to learn to read or to work.

But he said that as time went on it was quite likely that even these two would be

drawn into the social life of the prison and would develop considerably.

We wanted to see a cell occupied by a better type of prisoner, and the warder suggested one into which we went.

The cell was occupied by two Latvian spies who had been caught in Moscow and sentenced to seven years' imprisonment.

One was lying on his bed and took no notice of us, but the other was very ready to talk.

The cell itself was in excellent condition, clean and tidy, with pictures on the walls (including, by the way, a picture of a Latvian priest who was a friend of the prisoners), and there was a small bookshelf. The prisoner was well and warmly clad.

STUDIOUS SPY.

This prisoner also said that the food was good and plentiful, that he had nothing to complain of, and that he was using his time in study, for which he was given every facility. He admitted that the sentence on a spy caught in Latvia would certainly have been twelve years and that a prisoner in Latvia would certainly not have got such conditions as he himself was enjoying.

He also agreed that the Governor and warders were extremely friendly, and

Just as we were going the Governor came in and joined in the conversation, the prisoner telling us quite freely that he would remain in opposition to Soviet Russia.

While the Governor told him that if he advanced in his studies he would probably get to realise that Soviet Russia was right. The whole atmosphere was most unlike anything that one usually associates with prison life.

We were then taken along to the prisoners' club room, a beautiful little hall which had formerly been the prison chapel. Here, we were told, the prisoners met in the evenings for games, dramatics, circles, musical circles, study groups, etc., and it was also open for the prisoners on Sunday and holidays.

There was no restriction whatever on them when they were there, and the Governor told us that it was through this social intercourse that the lower type of prisoners came to develop mentally and were drawn into the social life and working life of the prison.

The whole idea of the prison he explained to us by a slogan across the walls; it read "In Soviet Russia there are no prisons, but training centres where those who have not had opportunities can learn to become useful citizens."

He laughed at the idea of any useful purpose being served by "discipline" and we also learnt that in the case of criminals (but not political prisoners) leave was allowed for them to go back to their villages to help their families at harvest time.

They went without guard, but had to report to the authorities in the village and had a fixed date for returning.

He said that in his experience no one had ever attempted to run away, adding that if anyone did run away, he would ei-

ther become a useful member of society or would soon find himself in prison again.

We then went through a portion of the workrooms, being unable to see all owing to lack of time. The workrooms were just like any ordinary factory; there was a warder at the door, but no other sign of constraint. There were supervisors and instructors, who were training the prisoners in the use of various machines.

In the section which we saw, spinning and weaving was in process, and there was also a cutting and tailoring section. There was one old peasant using a spinning wheel, but most of the other prisoners were working at looms driven by electricity. They were very proud indeed of their work, and some very attractive articles were being produced.

All were being paid on piece rates, on the trade union scale, and one of the foremen told us that the average earnings were between twenty and thirty shillings a week, the more skilled earning up to fifty shillings. The products were sold through the State Universal Stores in Moscow, and the profits came back to the prisoners in the shape of more up-to-date machinery and also equipment for games, sports, their various dramatic and study groups, etc.

CO-OPERATIVE CANTEEN.

There was an arrangement by which they could send all or part of their earnings to their homes, and they had opportunities of buying anything they wanted at a canteen run on co-operative lines with a prisoner elected by them in charge.

In the workrooms also the general atmosphere was extraordinarily good; the only driving force was the desire to learn a trade and to be able to earn more than they could when they first went in.

We then went back to the club-room, where the musical group had been gathered to show us their talent. Of the dozen performers three were political prisoners and the others criminals; the instruments were a piano, fiddles, mandolines, and a kind of guitar, the balalaika.

They told us that only one of them had any knowledge of music before they went in, and he had taught the others. They played several pieces extraordinarily well, and last, but not least, the International.

Like all the others, they were obviously very well contented and interested in what they were doing.

We then had to go, but gathered one last point of great interest. It appeared that there was no automatic remission of part of the sentence for good conduct. There was, however, a perfectly fixed arrangement whereby two days of productive work counted as three days' imprisonment; this applied also in the case where the prisoners were working at the harvest in their village.

The Governor himself was obviously extremely well suited to run a prison on these lines. He had a perfectly clear idea of what they were attempting and was personality of a kind and gentle temperament.

It may be added that while we were there a group of four warders came in from another prison in Moscow province to look over

the prison and study the conditions, and the Governor told us that this was a regular arrangement whereby new ideas and experiences were carried through the whole of the prison system.

We visited also the Sokolniki Prison in Moscow. Here prisoners sleep in cells containing 14 beds. There is a library for their use, and relatives can send in newspapers. We noticed the "Daily Herald" in one cell.

MONTHLY DAY OFF.

The social life of the prisoners is given every facility, there is a concert room, where the prison orchestra plays, and lectures, etc., are organised by a committee of the prisoners. Political and criminal prisoners are mixed.

There are workshops for boxmaking, weaving, tailoring and furniture making. In the cells there are wardrobes and lockers, canteens, etc.

We noticed wireless equipment in several cells. In this prison trade union rates are paid to prisoners for their work.

One-third is paid direct, one-third is deducted from their food, etc., and one-third is saved for when the prisoner is released, or is sent to his dependants.

After serving half of their sentence prisoners are allowed one to two weeks' holiday from the prison per annum. Married men can take their holiday in visits to their home for a day monthly if desired. Very few fail to return.

Peasants can work on farms in their villages during harvest and this time counts, being deducted from their sentence. Two working days count as three days of sentence.

An old colonel, a political prisoner working in the prison office, was expecting his release owing to the Tenth Anniversary Amnesty. He was asked what he would do for a living and he replied that he had requested to be allowed to keep his prison job and to live with relatives in Moscow.

No religious services are allowed in prison, but at the Moscow Lefortovo Prison a priest is serving a sentence as a political prisoner, and the delegates saw an altar set up in his cell, with lighted candles.

The priest was in his vestments saying mass. He said that his parishioners provided him with candles, etc.

Another prison visited was in Baku. This was in Tsarist days, military prison, and is now known as a "House of Correction." Conditions in relation to food, accommodation, holidays, wages, etc., were similar to those in Moscow prisons. Trades were learnt by both men and women to be of use to them when released.

Every facility was given to talk to prisoners, and we have no hesitation in declaring that, compared with prison conditions in either Britain or Ireland, these are as day to night. Amongst those who visited this prison were several who had been prisoners in American, Irish, English and Scottish prisons, and therefore we could judge better than ordinary visitors.

To see a man who was doing a ten years' sentence for murder, who was illiterate when the offence was committed, displaying photos that he had taken and noting out the processes, gave an idea of the superiority of the Soviet methods as compared with the degrading tasks imposed in British prisons.

Every member of the party was given a bust of Lenin that the prisoners had made, in order to demonstrate to those who imagine that our statement is overdrawn that real artistic work can be developed where the opportunity is given.

LASTING CHANGE.

Prisoners wear their own clothes, have their own dramatic circle, orchestra, wire, less sets, etc., and in every aspect of the prison life, those in charge are using every endeavour to demonstrate that a real, lasting change can be made in the character of prisoners provided they are given proper opportunities.

To see prisoners smoking, playing chess and dominoes, and sitting in rooms that have 6 to 12 beds as against the single cell with its wooden bed on the floor in British prisons, is an indication of the tremendous change in the outlook on the treatment of crime.

We are prepared to state here what we signed in Baku, that prison life in Soviet Russia is better than the conditions that many British rulers have to endure to-day.

explanation. "What was there, you may ask, to make her think that a small handful of Roman Catholics were trying to manipulate the "Morning Post"? I am not suggesting whether the Roman Catholic Church is right or wrong, but they are the main antagonists of the constructive birth-control movement. They are the people who time and time again have expressed their determination to fight this movement, and you will see some of the literature and you will hear Dr. Marie Stopes say that she believed that hidden behind the controversial reason given was some action by the Roman Catholics or some part of them."

Mr. Monckton read an article in a Roman Catholic newspaper which said: "In a number of cases success has been achieved by the committee by methods of private letters of protest to editors and conversation with them. By such means objectionable advertisements have been removed." Was there, Mr. Monckton asked, any improper motive in Dr. Stopes writing the letter or any suggestion of an attack upon Mr. Gwynne or the advertisement manager? What was suggested was that the Roman Catholics had attempted, and in this instance, as Dr. Stopes suspected, had succeeded, in getting the contract cancelled. She had no intention of doing the least harm to Mr. Gwynne.

DR. STOPES'S EVIDENCE.

In evidence, Dr. Marie Stopes said that when she wrote the letter to the Duke of Northumberland she was not personally acquainted with Mr. Gwynne, and did not know that he was editor of the "Morning Post." Her only feeling towards the editor was a certain friendly trust in his integrity. Her belief was that a body of Roman Catholics, of whose doings she had explicit information, had succeeded, by indirect means, in influencing the minds of some person or persons unknown at the "Morning Post" office. The Roman Catholics were the only organised opponents of the birth control movement. "When I wrote the letter," said Dr. Stopes, "I honestly believed, and I still believe, that the suggestion it contained was true, but that does not mean that all the innuendoes they have put on it were true."

'NOT AN EDITORIAL MATTER.'

Cross-examined, Dr. Stopes said she did not consider that the matter concerned the editor, as all her dealings had been with the advertisement manager or his assistant. She understood that the editorial and advertisement departments of newspapers were separate, and were in watertight compartments.

Mr. Justice Avory, summing up, said the vital question for determination in this case was whether Dr. Stopes, although writing the letter on a privileged occasion, was using the occasion for a legitimate purpose, or whether, as it had been expressed in some cases, she was abusing the occasion for the purpose of venting some spite of her own, not necessarily against Mr. Gwynne, but against some other body of persons, some intangible body of persons who had been spoken of by her as a small band of Roman Catholics.

A "RIGMAROLE."

Referring to Dr. Stopes's statement about Roman Catholic activities against her work, Mr. Justice Avory said: "Without meaning any disrespect to her, I can only describe as a rigmarole her story, but, so far as I can follow it, it means this: That she has an honest belief that there are a certain number of Roman Catholics who are definitely opposed to her. But how does that justify, if you accept Mr. Gwynne's version of the letter, her saying that the editor of the "Morning Post" was being manipulated by a handful of Roman Catholics? There is no logic in it—there is no nexus in the two propositions."

After an absence of ten minutes the jury returned a verdict for Mr. Gwynne and awarded him £200 damages.

Judgment was entered accordingly with costs. A stay of execution with a view to an appeal was refused; his Lordship remarking, "At present I see no reason for finding fault with my own summing-up."—"The Manchester Guardian."

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enced in his view of his editor by the letter.

FULL EDITORIAL CONTROL.

Mr. Ralph David Blumenfeld, the president of the Institute of Journalists and chairman and editor of the "Daily Express", said that unless it was specially arranged with the proprietor that there should be a division of authority, which was seldom the case, the editor of a newspaper had full control, both of the news and the advertisements. To ensure continuity of policy it was imperative that the editor should have full control. Mr. Blumenfeld was of the opinion that Dr. Stopes's letter reflected on Mr. Gwynne's

capacity to control the "Morning Post."

Mr. Monckton (cross-examined): It does not necessarily reflect upon the editor if for inadequate reasons the advertisement manager cancels a contract—it might well be for some reason which would not move the editor?

Mr. Blumenfeld: The point I am trying to make is that the prerogative of the editor is inalienable.

A PLEA FOR PRIVILEGE.

Mr. Monckton, for the defence, submitted that publication of the letter took place on a privileged occasion. Dr. Stopes was a protagonist of birth control and head of the Constructive Birth Control

Society, on whose behalf the contract with the "Morning Post" had been made. That contract was broken by the letter intimating that the advertisement would not be inserted again, and there was clear breach of the contract to insert the advertisement for a year. In those circumstances Dr. Stopes was, he submitted, under a duty to the Society of which she was president to protect its interests, and also to protect her own position in connection with the policy and her view of the public interest by taking steps to secure the reinsertion of the advertisement or discover the ground on which it had been stopped.

Mr. O'Connor said the plea that the

occasion was a privileged one was entirely defeated by express notice.

Mr. Justice Avory: Have you anything to say against the contention that the letter was written on a privileged occasion?

Mr. O'Connor: No.

His Lordship: I hold that it is what written on a privileged occasion, and the only question for a jury is whether there is evidence that it was written with malice in the legal sense of that word. I hold that there is evidence of such malice in the letter itself.

BIRTH CONTROL ANTAGONISTS.

Mr. Monckton said that Dr. Stopes thought there was something requiring an